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THE BEE
WASHINGTON

The Bee
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
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VOL. 23. WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY MAY 28, 1904. NO. 51

GREAT CLOSED LAND.

AS SUCH THIBET IS KNOWN AMONG ASIATICS.

British Are Now Trying to Conquer the Mysterious Country of the Fanatical Lamas and Magicians.

London (Eng.) Special.

The news dispatches of the last few weeks telling of the attempts of the British force under Col. Younghusband to enter Thibet have been somewhat overshadowed by the details of the larger conflict in Asia, which at the present moment is the cynosure of the eyes of the civilized world.

China, Manchuria, Japan and Russia to the ordinary lay reader mean something concrete, something which even the most casual geographical student can understand. Thibet, "the great closed island," on the other hand; Thibet, the unknown, the isolated, the mysterious, is something which the great world at large looks upon with whimsical disinterestedness.

Nomads by inclination and by necessity, practically every male in Thibet is a soldier, and as they gain a greater part of their livelihood from brigandage and hostile forays, one tribe against another, it may properly be said that their entire existence is given up to unremitting warfare.

Should England succeed eventually in her purpose to add Thibet to her Atlantic domains, anyone who has ever been in Thibet can well ask: "What will she secure as compensation for this tremendous outlay of men and money?" All explorers in Thibet agree that the natural resources of the country are infinitessimal and that nothing of concrete value ever can be secured to repay for the enormous expenditure necessary to prompt from nature something which she will not yield even if strenuously urged.

British statesmen argue that Thibet will serve as the great "buffer" to Russia's expansive ambition Indiaward, but the fact that most impresses any Thibetan traveler who has toiled for weary months at a halting pace through these

NATURAL CASTLE IN THIBET.
(Rugged Fortification Encountered by British Expedition.)

barren and inhospitable wilds is that Thibet left to herself would dampen even Russian ardor for expansion.

For scientists and geographers the opening of Thibet will mean much. The secrets of the mysterious city of Lassa, which has defied all attempts of white explorers to reach it, will be laid bare. Practically the last of the great unknown tracts of the habitable globe will disappear, and with the subsequent spread of civilizing and humanizing influences will in turn disappear the curious features of one of the strangest races of the world.

As is natural to suppose, the features of the landscape are reflected in the natives themselves. As a race they are a dirty and filthy lot of the most degraded savages, building no substantial dwellings, except among the agricultural tribes in the eastern districts bordering on the Chinese frontier, but with their herds of yak and horses wandering over the country, living in small tents made of yak skins or in cave dwellings. By nature the Thibetan is a glutton and will eat wherever and whenever opportunity presents itself.

Both men and women are ugly, with huge features. They have great faith in the pernicious habit of disfiguring themselves with paint and strange tattoo marks and cicatrices. There is no settled form of government outside of the unstable hierarchy at Lassa, the constitution of society everywhere being simple. Almost every crime is condoned by payment, this leniency causing a brutality and bloody license which provoke long protracted feuds and wars. Life is held in little if any esteem and is taken upon the least compunction.

The real curse of Thibet, however, is the powerful lama hierarchy. These clergymen form nearly one-third of the entire population of the country and are rulers in substance if not in name. Magic, charms, fetich, rosaries and other "mystical" emblems constitute the main features of the cult of lama Buddhism. One of the most peculiar features of the Thibetan religious side of life is the prayer wheel. It forms a strange sight indeed to watch the Thibetans going about their daily avocations monotonously, and by practice apparently unconsciously, twirling these instruments.

The worship of deceased ancestors is carried on among all tribes, the natives at different periods digging up the bones of these illustrious forbearers and religiously washing them.

Ostriches in the Antipodes.

Ostriches are being successfully reared in Australia. They produce magnificent white feathers, as much as 27 inches in length and 15 inches in width. The first birds were imported from Africa.

Only $66.75 Round Trip From Washington to Pacific coast

VIA

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

For the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference at Los Lngeles, Cal., and the Meeting of the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, at San Francisco, Cal., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from April 22nd to 30th, inclusive, at the above very low rate, good returning until June 30th.

Call on Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Ticket Agents for full informationas to Routes, Side Trips, Stop-overs, etc

GRANDPEN MAR—GETTYSBURG EXCURSION.
DECORATION DAY, MAY 30.
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Leaving Washington 7:30 A. M., arrive Pen Mar 10:30, Gettysburg 11:40 A. M. Returning, leave Gettysburg 5:30, Pen Mar 6:40 P. M. Round trip $2.00 to both places. President Roosevelt will deliver the memorial address and the U. S. Marine band will furnish the music.

A LONG WALK TO HEALTH.

Consumptive Tramps Over 10,000 Miles and Finds Himself Cured of Dread Disease.

Charles E. Norris, who has walked more than 10,000 miles to cure himself of consumption, believes he has accomplished the cure, but will continue the tramping. He is now bound for New York state.

Norris comes from San Francisco, where, 11 years ago, he found himself afflicted with consumption. He removed to Salt Lake City and to Los Angeles in a futile endeavor to improve his health. His wife died, and in August, 1901, when he was told he could not live three months, he resolved to start walking and to die on the road in the effort to better himself if possible. He then weighed 98 pounds.

At first he was so weak he could go only a short distance. But the fresh air, for he also slept in the open when he could, soon gave him new strength, and he has been walking ever since. He now weighs 139 pounds and is in robust health, but says he feels the necessity of keeping in the open and exercising constantly to keep alive. His record shows that he has tramped 10,250 miles.

SHOWS ARMED STRENGTH.

English Statistican Estimates the Armed Forces of Several European Nations.

Mr. Arnold-Forster supplies the following statistics of the strength of the various armies named and the peace budget of each country:

	Peace.	War.	Cost.
British (1904-5)	217,000	300,000	£25,330,000
German	600,000	2,224,000	21,880,455
Austrian	325,245	2,000,000	17,491,196
French	602,120	3,300,000	27,063,196
Italian	226,687	1,900,000	11,277,556

The numbers shown under "war" include all men who have served in the regular army, and who could be called upon to rejoin that army in time of war.

In the cases of Germany and France, the troops serving abroad are not included either in the numbers or the cost; and to the German budget should be added about £5,000,000 for pensions.

The All-Important Point.

A French scientist announces that men may live to be hundreds of years old if they will only drink plenty of sea water. Unfortunately, however, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, he has neglected to explain whether it should be boiled or not.

Emperor Respects His Jaw.

The emperor of Korea has a tender regard for his royal jaw. While gorging himself at a feast in his palace, a little bit of bone came between his imperial grinders and one tooth was broken. The emperor promptly sent to prison his cook and the entire kitchen force. After a few months, a dentist appeared in Kingkitao, the capital, and he inserted an artificial tooth at an expense of about $500. The kitchen attendants were then set at liberty, but the chef must serve three months without pay.

What I Saw And Heard

I understand that a Colored Citizens' Association has been organized. About five of the distinguished men met and elected themselves officers, after which they sent out invitations to other well known citizens to join. The object of the association is to control everything in sight, to wit: "The schools and District patronage in general. Politics will be one of its main features. Just how many votes this association will be able to control is a question of conjecture.

Hon. Geo. Washington Murray, formerly a member of Congress from South Carolina, has been convicted of forgery and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. I hope the report is false, because I have always had the highest regard for Mr. Murray.

Dr. Bruce Evans, of the Manual Training School, is a hard worker. He is one of the most active men we have among us. He has just succeeded in having one of his graduates appointed by the Capital Traction Company to a position of respectability. Dr. Evans always looks out for the interest of those who are deserving.

Prof. Kelly Miller, of Howard University, is worthy of the position he holds. He is a man of ability and integrity. I have been informed that several radical changes are to be made in Howard University. In fact a revolution is to take place in that institution.

Hon James L. Norris, who heads the District Democracy, is to be congratulated on his success. Mr. Norris, although a Democrat, has the respect and confidence of both Democrats and Republicans.

I am of the opinion that it would be well for the negro to retire from politics until he is able to be a factor financially. What the negro wants is money and property. He has education and to some extent the educated negro is doing but little to help the masses.

The Honorable John C. Dancy, the affable recorder of deeds, is now in North Carolina. He intends to see that a solid delegation comes from that State for Mr. Roosevelt.

The colored attorneys ought to be thankful. They are certainly treated well by the officers of all the courts. There is not a more genial class of officials to be found anywhere. Chief Clerk Potts, with his able assistants, Messrs. Harper Bros., Rough, Peyton and Sevbry are very accommodating at all times.

I would suggest to Judges Scott and Kimball, the propriety of recommending to the next Congress an increase in the pay of Mrs. Morgan and the old faithful James Hughes.

ROUNDER.

Others Have Been There.

The Chicago Daily News remarks that Alexieff is not the first man to discover the unpleasant consequences of occupying a job several sizes too large to be a fit.

The Negro In Business.

THEIR FAILURES AND SUCCESSES.

This city is a graveyard for all negro business ventures. Ever since the emancipation of the negro and from the time the first business enterprise has been established none has been successfully conducted. Men of education have had charge of these enterprises and yet not one has succeeded. The question is asked, Why have these enterprises failed? The cause is that the managers have had no business expreience, no matter how much education they possess. To be a successful business man, you must have grown up with the business. You must start from the ground floor. White men have had years of experience and training and yet they fail. What can the negro expect who has no experience or business training. Then again the negro will oppose his own interest. He doesn't support his own enterprise as he should and very often the dishonest members of the firms have been the cause of many of them going under. In the next issue of THE BEE a list of negro enterprises that have failed will be published.

HON. H. P. CHEATHAM,

Ex-Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia—Removed by President Roosevelt—Elected a Delegate from North Carolina to Chicago with Hon. S. H. Vick, also removed from the N. C. Wilson P. O. and Elected Delegate—Will They Toady to be Men?

AMPHIONS HAVE ANNUAL ELECTION.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Amphion Glee Club was held recently, and the following persons were elected to office for the ensuing year:

J. H. Washington, President;
J. B. Walker, Pice-President;
Wm. De Long, Secretary;
Chas. A. Champ, Treasurer;
Walter Brown, Librarian;
J. Henry Lewis, Manager and Musical Director.

The reports submitted by the several officers showed that the club is in a prosperous condition, and by a unanimous vote the program outlined by the manager for the summer entertainments was adopted.

Those elected to honorary membership were: Prof. Wm. H. Richards, Prof. John T. Layton, Capt. Edward L. Webster, Mr. Jerome A. Johnson, Mr. James F. Alston, Mr. W. T. Menard, Mr. R. S. Smoot.

IT IS RUMORED

That either Cook or Reyburn will go on the National Committee.

That Percy Carson has an eye on the prize and will make a demand.

That Editor Fortune, of the *Age*, is angry and will not play because Peterson has been appointed.

That Booker Washington has nothing to do with it.

That Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback is not satisfied.

That Register J. W. Lyons is not certain whether he will succeed himself on the National Committee.

Recorder John C. Dancy is displeased because Cheatham won.

Cheatham will be the next recorder of deeds if President Roosevelt wins.

Hon. S. N. Vick will be postmaster at Wilson, N. C.

That John W. Patterson will make a contest. He can show that Haines carried the city.

Thomas Noyes is a wise man now and will not take things for granted.

Attorney L. M. King is still on the anxious bench.

MR. F. P. BURK.

One of the most liberal and charitable business men in this city is Mr. F. P. Burk, of 1212 I street, northwest. During the past winter Mr. Burk never failed to do what he could for the poor people. He had several houses under rent during the hard winter and he never was the man to impose upon the tenants who were unable to meet their rent. Such man is a benefactor in the community.

WANTED

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary $21 weekly, with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Room 610 Monon Bldy., Chicago, Ill.

NEW BANKS IN SOUTH

NEARLY 700 INCORPORATED IN LAST FOUR YEARS.

Southern Business Activity Shows Itself in Establishment of Many Institutions with Capital of Over $34,000,000.

The great business activity in the South, compared with that in other parts of the country, is clearly indicated by a review in a recent issue of the Manufacturers' Record of the growth of nation banks in the South and Southwest since the act of March 4, 100, authorizing the incorporation of national banks with a capital less than $50,000.

The article says:

"During that period there were chartered in the entire country 1,930 banks, of which 1,260 had capital less than $50,000, the average capital being about $26,000. Of this number of small banks, 463, or 31.74 per cent., were incorporated in the South and Southwest. The number of larger banks incorporated in the United States was 670, and 234 of these were incorporated in the South and Southwest, amounting to 34.92 per cent. of the total.

"The entire number of national banks chartered in the South and Southwest since the approval of the act was 697, or 36.6 per cent. of the total number incorporated in the entire country. There was on an average 14 national banks incorporated per month in those sections since March 14, 1900. The number of the smaller banks was particularly large, it being 66.42 per cent. of the total there.

"It will be observed that in these incorporations the South displayed an activity and progress beyond the average, and some of the states made particularly strong individual showings, Texas, for instance, being second in the full list, with a total of 217 banks, 148 being of the smaller class, the aggregate capital being $9,658,000, of which $3,968,000 is represented in the smaller banks, the remainder, $5,690,000, being represented in the 69 banks of the larger class. Pennsylvania, which heads the list, had a total of 219 incorporations.

"The southern and southwestern states, in which more than 25 national banks were incorporated during the period are: Virginia, 40; West Virginia, 39; Alabama, 28; Kentucky, 36; Missouri, 26. Maryling and Georgia came very near getting into this class with 24 banks each.

"It is to be noted, however, that Alabama incorporated of the larger class nearly twice as many banks as she did of the smaller, there being 18 of the former and ten of the latter in her total. South Carolina, with a total of nine, incorporated six banks of the larger class; Florida, with a total of 13, incorporated ten of the larger; Mississippi, with a total of ten, incorporated sight of the larger. Louisiana has nine of the larger and eight of the smaller, and Arkansas six of each.

"The aggregate capital of the 697 new national banks in the South is $34,385,000, or 30.63 per cent. of the total aggregate capital ($112,253,000) of the 1,930 banks incorporated in the entire country. The aggregate capital of the new larger banks in the South and Southwest is $22,195,000, or 27.94 per cent. of the aggregate capital of new banks of that class in the country.

"It will be observed that these figures reflect strikingly the progress and development of the southern and southwestern portions of the United States as far as the western boundaries of Oklahoma and Texas.

"Moreover, the number of new banks being incorporated in those sections shows no signs of decrease. Every day there are new charters and organizations in some of those states and territories to meet the expanding requirements of their respective communities, and this does not cover the large number of state banks and trust companies which are constantly being organized."

ELEVATOR RED TAPE

A STORY THAT REMINDS ONE OF MEDIEVAL TIMES.

Rules of Precedence in the War Department at Washington Would Please a Russian Court Official.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

To be an elevator conductor in most buildings in the United States requires no especial intellectual qualifications. Not so with an elevator conductor in the war department at Washington. He is required to have a knowledge of rank and precedence that should enable him to seat guests at a state dinner at the white houst properly.

The New York Sun correspondent describes the way of it. The carriage of the secretary of war is sighted several blocks away. Word is immediately passed down the line and finally it reaches the watchman nearest the elevator. He rushes like mad to the electric button and presses three quick and fierce rings.

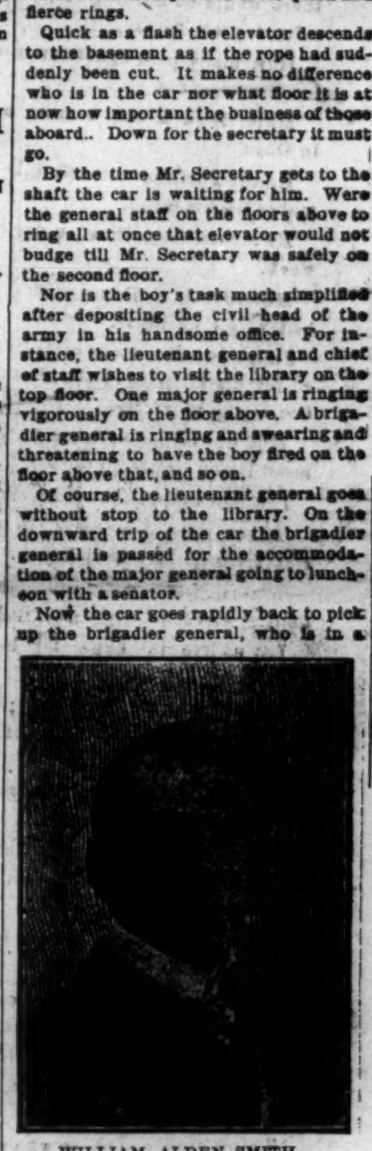
Quick as a flash the elevator descends to the basement as if the rope had suddenly been cut. It makes no difference who is in the car nor what floor it is at now how important the business of those aboard.. Down for the secretary it must go.

By the time Mr. Secretary gets to the shaft the car is waiting for him. Were the general staff on the floors above to ring all at once that elevator would not budge till Mr. Secretary was safely on the second floor.

Nor is the boy's task much simplified after depositing the civil head of the army in his handsome office. For instance, the lieutenant general and chief of staff wishes to visit the library on the top floor. One major general is ringing vigorously on the floor above. A brigadier general is ringing and swearing and threatening to have the boy fired on the floor above that, and so on.

Of course, the lieutenant general goes without stop to the library. On the downward trip of the car the brigadier general is passed for the accommodation of the major general going to luncheon with a senator.

Now the car goes rapidly back to pick up the brigadier general, who is in a



WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH.
(Michigan Congressman Who Abhors Washington Red Tape.)

hurry to join some friends. Just as he gets within one floor of the bottom with the brigadier general, the lieutenant general finishes his errand in the library and the button of the lieutenant general is pressed, and the already overworked little car again heads for the top of the building and gets the military head of the army, who gets out at the second floor, just as the secretary of war gets in to go up a few flights.

The brigadier general is on board all the time, mind you, and very hungry and very thirsty, for he knows the delightful repast awaiting him. Finally the secretary gets out and allows the elevator man to get the brigadier general to the ground floor, from which he speeds to the nearest cab call and vanishes for the day.

William Alden Smith, of Michigan, described the war department elevator in the house of representatives the other day thus:

"I want to say to this house that a representative directly from the people has no standing in the national capitol, in the estimation of these political cruisers. I know a department of this government where they have issued orders to the elevator man that whenever a bureau chief gets on the elevator he shall be promptly delivered to his floor, whether representatives ever are assisted to their destination or not. He may carry a representative in congress up and down the heights and depths of that building without stopping to let him off, no matter how urgent his mission; and they do not even allow him mileage for what he travels."

And as for the poor, little, everyday, ordinary government clerk in the war department, who does the real work of the department, and whose business is always more urgent than that of army officers, he presses the button with the same doubt that he drops a nickel in a chance slot machine in the hope of getting a cigar, knowing the chances are tremendously against him, yet filled with that natural desire to tempt fate.

The Say

Negro democrat know how to be r

They are democrats for revenue only.

Will it be possible for the Ne groes to unite.

Colored ora: Washington's birthday must s, suit the school authorities.

They know the persons to select

They are good men, however, but they never express their convictions.

If there were no opposition or gans to the theory of the Wizard, there would be nothing for the sub sidized press to say.

How many paid agents are there for Tuskegee?

Major Dick is the coming man in Ohio.

Editor Fortune can speak if he makes up his mind.

He struck from the shoulder last week.

Recorder J. C. Dancy should not believe all he hears.

Judge Pritchard was compliment ed for his fairness in the Post office conspiracy case.

It is no crime to change your mind if you desire to do so.

It is best to speak the truth alway.

There are democrats in this country who believe in Bryan.

Who will bet on the next presi dential election?

Let us live in hope for better days.

The Bee is the peoples' paper and asimen pure American citizen. No color about it.

It is a Record of events and it does not deal in dark ages.

If you do not think as other peo ple think you must necessarily be a democrat.

True friendship is always found in those who are honest.

From nothing, nothing comes. How can you expect to get any thing from a Negro democrat?

Be honest and then you will succeed.

Think kindly of those who speak well of you, and watch those who flatter you.

How much have the depositors re alised from the suits against the Capital Savings Bank.

Some people do acts for which they are sorry.

It is wayest to consider ly before you act.

Capital Savings Bank did not know that.

Do you wish a defender of your rights? Read The Bee.

If Prof. Washington attempts to feed all the papers wh d fend him, it w

Every so-called big Negro who writes an article in Tuskegee gets an invitation to spend the summer.

Strange that Cooper has not been

How many papers are there edi ted in the interest of Tuskegee?

The Pen and Pencil club is a great institution.

Way can't colored men unite on

Will the Negro ever be able to unite in politics?

They would succeed better if ey would unite.

The Suffrage convention will meet in Chicago.

Some people don't know their

All should be charitable at ny rate.

The District delegates will elected in April.

COSTLY ROD FISHING.

HEAVY SUM IS PAID FOR CATCHING ONE SALMON.

British Angler Rents Stream for $1,500 and Lands Only One Fish—Englishmen Fond of the Sport.

Now that the season for salmon and trout has commenced in England, the cost of rod fishing becomes interesting, especially in comparison with the price paid for the fish by the consumers, even during Lent.

Some years ago a keen angler paid a rental of £300 for six weeks' autumn salmon fishing on a well-known river in Inverness-shire. His beat on the river only extended over about a mile, and during his tenancy he fished almost daily. It was a very dry autumn season, and only one salmon rewarded the fisherman.

It was not a heavy fish, weighing somewhat under ten pounds, but the angler had it preserved and placed in a glass case, for exhibition to his friends as the costliest salmon that had ever been caught.

In this case, of course, the angling tenant was exceptionally unlucky, but the fact of his £300 only giving him one fish goes to prove the uncertainty as well as the high value of good salmon rod fishing, of which there is only a very limited amount annually in the market, while the demand steadily increases every year.

For rod fishing alone on the River Dee, in Aberdeenshire, various sportsmen pay over £6,000 per annum without taking into account the beats on the river that proprietors retain for themselves and their friends, which, if also let, would probably fetch as much more.

The demand this year for salmon fishing was very keen, say the agents, every stretch of salmon river having been snapped up as soon as it became vacant.

In a similar manner the demand for good trout fishing within a reasonably short railway run from London has become remarkably brisk. On a stream in Kent which has invariably yielded good baskets of trout the owner this year asked the large rental of £175 per mile, which almost equals that obtained for some salmon rivers.

There is a well authenticated story of a Devonshire sportsman, who at the end of a limited tenancy of a well-known fishing found that each trout he had basketed had cost him no less than £9 5s 6d.

JAP BOY FIGHTS PANTHER.

Man-Eating Brute Seizes Lad Through Bars of Cage and Thrilling Battle Follows.

A man-eating panther, belonging to a show at Dallas, Tex., attacked K. Sugimoto, a 12-year-old Japanese performer, in the hold of a steamer while coming from Havana to New Orleans. The beast seized the boy through the bars of the cage, and it required the combined assistance of the boy's father, Capt. Hopner, the passengers and crew to rescue the youth and beat the infuriated animal off.

The rescue was a thrilling battle. The animal was foaming at the mouth, holding the youth pinioned against the bars, between which the ferocious beast scratched and bit his victim. The ship's hold contained several lions and leopards, which also became excited at the sight of blood and the sound of the boy's cries for help.

As the rescuers worked, the other animals stuck their paws between the bars and howled with rage. The boy was released by pinning the panther to the far side of the cage with iron rods. Two physicians aboard the ship attended the unconscious youth and sewed up his side with six stitches.

Importance.

The tumblebug that rolls the ball
Along the path, no doubt
Supposes that the heavens would fall
And all the stars go out
If he should cease to roll away—
He only sees his lump of clay.

There's many a man who, in his pride,
Thinks all the wheels would stop
If he should some day step aside
Permitting things to drop;
The man who thinks he does it all
Is like the bug behind the ball.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

MANY CHARMING WIDOWS.

Lodi, O., Is Mecca of Fascinating Women Who Have Lost Their Life Companions.

Eighty-five widows are residents of Lodi, a quaint but thriving Ohio town having a population of but 1,000 inhabitants. This record is verified by the report made by a directory company which secured the names of the residents.

The majority of these widows are young, handsome, fascinating and have a vivacious disposition. According to the record there is practically one widow to every ten inhabitants. Notwithstanding this revelation there has been an apparent slump in the matrimonial market. Widowers and bachelors are not numerous in this town.

Nothing New.

That Italian who has discovered a sure cure for consumption, says the Chicago Daily News, may try to do something original when he is older.

Wiskey $1.10 Per Gallon

We claim to be the *LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE.* We really sell whiskey as low as 1.10 per gallon, and mind you; distilled Whiskey—not a decoction of chemicals—but of course it's new and under proof.

"CASPER'S STANDARD" 10 Year old whiskey is a liquid joy! It is actually produced by honest Tar Heels in the Mountain Section of North Carolina by the old time process. Every drop is boiled over open furnance wood fires, in old style copper stills, in exactly the same way it was made by your grand-fathers a century ago. First rate whiskey is sold at $5 to $6 per gallon, but it is not any better than *Pe ev ARD* It is the best produced and must pleas ery customer or we will buy it back with gold—we are incorporated Under the Laws of North Carolina, with an authorized capital of $100,000.00 and the Peoples National Bank and Piedmont Savings Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., will tell you our guarantee is good. This is old honest, mild and mellow whiskey is worth one dollar a quart, but to more fully introduce "CASPER'S STANDARD" we offer sample shipments of this brand at half price, (packed in plain sealed boxes) 5 Quarts $2.95, 10 Quarts $5.00, Express Prepaid Anywhere in the United States. All orders and remittances (in stamps, cash or by check etc.,) as well as requests for confidential price list *must be addressed as follows:*

W. B. Casper Co., Winston-Salem, N. C, U. S. A.

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J. L. Walton,
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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Bacon—Ready and willing are synonymous terms, are they not?

Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.—Tit-Bits

Professional Opinion.

Softleigh—I say, doctah, do you—aw—believe that liquor really affects a man's brain?

Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lights.

"We[illegible] I suppose Rockefeller lives up to his lights."

"[illegible]'t know. Sometimes I think [illegible] lights have more to do [illegible]

"FIRST AID" ADOPTED.

Pennsylvania System Inaugurates Plan of Rendering Prompt Relief to Victims of Accidents.

The Pennsylvania company has adopted and will first establish on its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie a system for providing "first aid" in case of accident to employes or others on the railroad.

The plan adopted includes the equipping of all baggage, mail, express, work and wrecking cars with stretchers, while on all engines, at division terminals, freight yard offices, shop and the most important stations will be kept "first aid" boxes.

These boxes will be nine inches long, six inches wide and four inches deep and will contain a large triangular bandage, one ordinary roller bandage, two compresses and two safety pins. No drugs or liquors are provided. To make certain that the packets containing the bandages are free from germs, inspectors are required to discard any box having its seal broken and replace it immediately with a sealed box. The boxes containing the bandages, etc., are of tin and they fit into a solid wooden box.

Surgeons of the company will give instructions to employes as to the first aid to be rendered to persons injured. Engineers, firemen, switchmen, trainmen and shopmen will be taught how to place injured persons properly on stretchers and how to transport them and how to deal with wounds, fractures and burns until competent medical aid can be secured. The men will further be instructed regarding the emergency treatment of pain, unconsciousness, convulsions and heat prostration.

To supplement the work of caring promptly and properly for the injured the company is having plans made for a hospital car, in which, if necessary, operations may be performed by the surgeon in charge. Ordinarily it is expected that the cars will be used to safely transport persons injured to permanent hospitals.

DEATH RATE ON ISTHMUS.

Is Extremely High at Present—Large Task of Commissioners to Remedy the Conditions.

A high death rate prevails at present on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the opinion of the Marine hospital service, whose surgeons are stationed at Colon and Panama, the medical officers connected with the Isthmian canal commission have a large task before them. It will be necessary to devise the most stringent measures of sanitation and to enforce them strictly if the lives of the officers and men concerned in the construction of the great waterway are to be protected.

Official reports from both sides of the isthmus shows that there were many cases of death from several causes during the week ending March 13. In Panama, where there is a population of about 18,000, there were 31 deaths during the week. This is equivalent to an annual death rate of about 90 per 1,000 of population. The least healthful of the cities of the United States has a death rate of only about 21. During the same week in the city of Colon, where there is a population of 8,000, there were eight cases of death. This figures out an annual death rate of 52.

No one died, so far as was reported, of yellow fever, but there was a high mortality from other fevers and from tuberculosis. This is the dry season on the isthmus, but there have recently been two or three heavy rains.

GIBRALTAR DECLARED WEAK

Impotency of Fortress at Port Arthur Causes Inquiry as to Strength of Famous Rock.

Inquiries of an exhaustive character are being made by British officials as to the safety of Gibraltar.

The impotency of the fortress at Port Arthur has reopened the question of the rock's invulnerability, and the recent manueuvers in Gibraltar bay, although officially declared to have ended in favor of the fortress, have revealed great weaknesses.

Gibson Bowles, one of the special commissioners who visited the rock and reported adversely on the position of the new docks, said:

"In any peace maneuvers a fortress will always win against a fleet. So much is allowed for the assumed strength of a fortress that the fleet usually comes off second best in tests."

Mr. Bowles does not pose as a naval expert, but he attaches little importance to the decisions of umpires.

On the return of Maj. Gen. F. G. Slade, who has watched the maneuvers on behalf of the war office, he will present some valuable evidence to the army council; but without waiting for this testimony the authorities seem anxious to strengthen the defenses of the rock, especially as regards the heavy guns, for which £24,000 has been voted.

A Young Mayor.

The little city of Solon, Ia., has made itself conspicuous by electing to office by the narrow margin of 23 votes the youngest mayor in the state. This man is Joseph Bittner, 25 years old, who has already served one term of two years. The narrow margin of his victory does not look so small, when it is considered that there were only 116 votes cast for both candidates.

A Worse Germ at Large.

Now that the mumps germ has been definitely "isolated," the Philadelphia North American asks, won't somebody please gun for the microbe which causes that swelling a little higher up?

DREAM OF PHARAOH.

NEW VERSION OF THE FAMINE IN EGYPT.

Sir William Willcocks Tells How Joseph Knew That the Drought Was Coming—Declares It Was Caused by War.

A new theory of the Biblical story of Pharaoh's dream is advanced by Sir William Willcocks, who is the greatest living expert on the subject of irrigation and whose lecture at Cairo, Egypt, recently on the subject of the Assuan dam lifted his hearers out of the world of wonders into one of possible realities. He commented with the weight and authority of vast experience on the topic of irrigation, as it manifests itself to-day and as it molded the fate of Egypt in the remote, dim past.

The lecture teems with valuable material, but the attention of the curious will be attracted by the new reading it supplies of Joseph's forecast of the famine in Egypt, and of how, as a wise, God-fearing man, he is conjectured to have anticipated the seven years of dearth that overtook the land.

In ancient days there was a huge lake in Egypt, Lake Moeris, whose waters were held in thrall by a great dike and were allowed to flood upper and lower Egypt in due season and to impregnate the earth with richness and plenty. At the head of this dike, Sir William writes, was Hauar, a fortified island, and Hauar was thus the true key of lower Egypt, for it could command the floods, that were as liquid gold to the land.

"History tells us," says Sir William, "that Joseph arrived in Egypt late in the time of Hykoos, who ruled lower Egypt, while the Theban dynasties ruled upper Egypt. As the years rolled on the fortunes of war went gradually against lower Egypt, and the upper Egyptian kings won their way down the Nile valley, and about the time that Joseph arrived they might have been nearing Hauar, the regulator of Lake Moeris, and the true southern frontier of lower Egypt.

"Joseph, while lying in prison, would have learned from his fellow prisoners that the aim of the Theban kings was the construction of a fleet and the capture of Hauar.

"He took in the situation, and when he stood before Pharoah boldly told the king to put away his flattering advisers and realize the fact that upper Egypt was preparing a strong fleet, and that when it was ready Hauar might fall.

"The collection of corn was set on foot on a gigantic scale. Hauar fell into the hands of the Theban kings, the Nile failed to overflow its banks in lower Egypt, and the predicted famine came.

"Making a final effort, the Hykoos king retook Hauar and closed the dike. The Nile flood rose to its ordinary level and the land which had long lain below brought forth handfuls.

"To my mind," Sir William adds, "there is no doubt that Hauar is Hawara, and that Pazotku, the lake on which Hawara stood, was the ancient Lake Moeris. The name Moeris was given the lake by the Greeks thousands of years afterward."

KNIFE BLADE IN BRAIN.

Bit of Steel in Skull of Negro Is Discovered After Being Lodged There Twenty Years.

Sunken half an inch in the brain of Christopher Osborn, half a knife blade was the other day removed from its resting place of 20 years in the most remarkable surgical operation ever performed at Grace hospital, New Haven, Conn.

Osborn in 1884 fought with another colored man, whose knife was broken off in the former's skull. Instead of being sent to the hospital Osborn was packed off to jail. The wound healing rapidly, the presence of the knife blade in his head was not suspected.

The other day he was seized with convulsions and suffered a stroke of paralysis. Dr. Adams found the cause in the broken blade imbedded in the skull. He cut away two inches of skull, the blade clinging to it. Dr. Adams said:

"Indications are that Osborn will recover. It is difficult to explain how he has lived the last 20 years. The blade had formed a cryst inside the skull. The rust, however, finally caused paralysis of Osborn's body by penetrating the brain. The blade lay half an inch deep in the brain."

Surgical specialists are flocking here to investigate the remarkable case, special reports of which will be made for the scientific journals.

A Foreign Danger.

The experts of the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture, have found plentiful evidence that the basic aluminum acetate is the secret of the preservation of the imported sausage. As this aluminum salt is indigestible and harmful, even in small quantities, says the New York Tribune, the line will be drawn with increased firmness against the embalmed sausage.

A Plain Warning.

A young man in Emporit, Kan., had an open account with a local druggist for two years. The other day he called for his bill. The first item on it was a box of chocolates and the last was a nursing bottle. This ought to be a lesson to young men, remarks the Brooklyn Eagle, not to let accounts stand open so long.

Old Injunction Obeyed.

A surgeon in Savannah cured a disease by an operation on himself. This is one of the few instances on record, says the Chicago Daily News, in which the injunction: "Physician, heal thyself," has been obeyed.

KEEP DAN CUPID IN LEASH.

English Salvation Army Officials Have Iron-Clad Rule Regarding Love and Matrimony.

The course of true love does not always run smoothly in the Salvation Army in England. The decree of a commanding officer is in itself more than sufficient to nip the tender passion in the bud. A lady lieutenant who marries a civilian forfeits her hard won office and sinks down to the ranks again, and a captain who courts a sister officer without the consent of his colonel is cashiered. Iron as are the rules of the army on this point, Salvationists in England rejoice that there is no prospect here of the establishing of courtship classes, such as are said to exist in connection with the American training homes.

In these the sexes are kept rigidly apart, it is alleged, except for the occasional hour when instruction in courtship and matrimony is given. The students are taught the solemnity of courtship, and assured that in importance and gravity it is closely akin to matrimony.

"There are no courtship classes in England," said an official attached to the American department at the "foreign office." "At Clapton, where the training home is, the men and lasses are kept strictly apart, in fact, beyond an occasional 'Good morning,' they rarely even see each other. But the Salvation Army has to concern itself about the marriage of its officers. In the British army a soldier has to obtain the consent of his commanding officer before marrying. Otherwise he forfeits certain privileges. Similarly in the Salvation Army an effort is made to prevent unsuitable unions. Officers who disobey forfeit their rank, but only in very few instances have couples married without the consent of their commanding officers. Also, it is very unusual for an officer or any Salvationist to marry outside the army."

JAP VIEW OF WAR REPORTERS

Mikado's Newspaper Men Find Foreign Correspondents Hard to Understand.

The Osaka Mainichi, a Japanese newspaper, recently contained an amusing but good humored article on the foreign war correspondents, who, for want of better occupation, have been employing their time in Tokio in preparing elaborate and luxurious outfits for the front.

"The Japanese correspondent," says the Mainichi, "is equipped the same as a private soldier, except that he has a bundle of paper and pencils instead of a rifle. But with the foreign correspondents it is quite otherwise. About a dozen of them have brought their wives; we do not know whether they intend to take them to the front.

"They have each one or two servants, besides horses, and have also enlisted the services of cooks to prepare their meals when campaigning! To guard against the cold every correspondent has provided himself with one or two india rubber bottles to be filled with hot water.

Most of them, being entirely ignorant of the Japanese language, have had to engage interpreters, but these are difficult to obtain, despite the offer of handsome wages, often ranging higher than the pay of a first class clerk."

WOMAN-HATER SUCCUMBS.

Becomes Victim of Cupid's Darts at Age of Seventy-Three—Falls in Love with His Nurse.

William Ross, a retired farmer of Chaplin, Mo., 73 years old, owning property valued at $100,000, lived alone on his farm for nearly half a century, refusing to have a housekeeper or to allow any woman under his roof. In his youth he had an unhappy love affair which caused him to adopt the life of a recluse, but he would never discuss the subject, and he flew into a rage whenever it was broached.

Two years ago he was stricken with paralysis. His condition necessitated the attendance of a nurse, and Mrs. Emily Clark, a young widow, of the village, was employed.

Ross at first objected to her presence, but became reconciled in time, and as she nursed him back to health, the woman hater grew fond of her.

As soon as he was able to sit up he proposed, and they were married in his home by Rev. J. E. Small, pastor of the Chaplin Congregational church.

MEETS BRIDE ON VOLCANO.

Illinois Congressman Weds Young Woman He First Saw at Hawaiian Crater.

Congressman William A. Rodenberg, of East St. Louis, Ill., was recently married at Ashbury Park, N. J., to Miss Mary Brent Ridgway, formerly of Hilo, Hawaii. The wedding follows a pretty romance in which the volcano Kilauea figures with more or less prominence.

Congressman Rodenberg was appointed to the civil service commission by President McKinley. In the performance of his duties he visited Hawaii. The great volcano was then in a state of eruption. Here he formed the friendship of Miss Ridgway, whom he met with her mother. Mr. Rodenberg remained two months in the island, long enough for the friendship formed under the towering volcano to ripen into love.

The bride is a descendant of John C. Calhoun and John C. Breckinridge. She comes of Quaker stock and is a member of the well known Ridgway family of Philadelphia.

A Valuable Country.

As to the appropriations made by the session of congress just closed, it is to be observed that this is at least a $781,574,629 country.

FEMALE DETECTIVES.

LATEST PURSUIT OF WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

Latter Take to Vocation Naturally—Japanese Teach Gentler Sex Art of Wrestling—A Lesson Described.

Each succeeding month records some new or hitherto unrecognized pursuit for women. The lady detective is for the moment demanding public appreciation in England. From the merely financial standpoint she ranks high, one lady having touched the high water mark of $2,500 as the fee for a single discovery. One might very naturally suppose that only exceptional women would care to face the risks of such a profession, but the evidence of a well known London private inquiry agent is quite otherwise:

"Women make capital detectives," he says, "unraveling mysteries which would baffle wiliest intellects of Scotland Yard. I have always 40 or more employed."

They spy as milliners, barmaids, housemaids, hotel attendants, or, dressed in the smartest evening toilettes, are to be found in the theaters, unsuspected evesdroppers. However, great may be the skill and tact practiced by these ladies, such work suggests unpleasant characteristics that must of necessity become unduly developed. But in this, as in many other things, the end is no doubt supposed to justify the means.

The lady detective would probably find it useful to learn the still "newer" pursuit of wrestling, which the nimble Jap has already introduced into England. This is, for Englishmen, quite a new aspect of the "yellow peril." After being challenged intellectually and artistically by the new woman, he is now to be bereft of even mere brute superiority.

A lesson in the new tuition has been interestingly described by an eye-witness:

"Into the arena advances a young woman who has put several hundred thousand excellent words into print. The Japanese gives a fine imitation of the advancing Hooligan. His wrist is caught, his elbow pressed, but not at the right point. He catches in tumbling, the dainty ankle, and gives a hint of the awful catastrophe, from which he holds his hand. Try again. This time the lady is right, and the teacher—who probably had a few more tricks up his sleeve—is twisted into flatness and admits that another inch's turn from the lady who sits on his spine would break his arm."

The delightful point for the would-be lady wrestlers is to know that muscle counts for nothing; the whole secret lies in balance and quickness, and in these qualities woman is supreme.

HEART MADE GOOD AS NEW

Colored Man Has Big Cut in Organ Sewed Up and Is Now a Well Man.

Apparently as well as ever, Thomas Emerson, a young colored man who was stabbed in the heart several weeks ago at Philadelphia, left the hospital the other day. The operation performed by Dr. Francis T. Stuart, considered one of the most marvelous undertakings in the history of surgery, saved the man's life. Not only did the life of Emerson hang upon the outcome of the operation, but also that of Lavinia Anderson, who is in custody, charged with having thrust the knife into the man's breast.

When the victim was taken to the hospital he was slowly bleeding to death and owing to the great loss of blood he was thoroughly exhausted. The physicians found that the blade of the knife had made a slit about an inch long in the heart. That all important organ was laid bare and six stitches were put into the wound. The victim improved daily and when he was pronounced out of danger he received a setback which the physicians feared would prove fatal. He was suddenly attacked with pneumonia. The physicians battled with this new complication successfully, however, and now Emerson is declared a well man.

ATHLETES FIGHT OVER GIRL

Yale Students Engage in Fist Duel to Settle Dispute About a Young Woman.

John Wallace Leavenworth, of Wallingford, a millionaire manufacturer's son, and Sammy Alderman, of New Haven, Conn., Yale men who have won athletic honors, fought a duel to settle a dispute which arose the other night over a girl.

After 12 minutes of fighting Alderman declared himself unable to continue, and, lying on the ground, conceded Leavenworth the victory. Leavenworth generously extended his hand, raised Alderman to his feet and apologized for his part in the misunderstanding.

Leavenworth finished the fight without a mark. Alderman's eye was bruised, and he told his friends that he was used up by the hammering he had received. The fight was not marked by rounds, but was to go till one of them had satisfaction or was exhausted.

War News—"Fresh Every Day."

That day is lost to the war news reader, remarks the New York Press, which does not relate the repairs of the battleships Cesarevitch and Retvizan, making them "ready for sea;" which does not tell of some wonderful fresh adventure by the 17-times-sunk cruiser Bayan, and which fails to destroy at least a Japanese torpedo boat.

GRAIN CURED IN HOSPITAL.

Unique Method of Treating Damaged Wheat and Restoring It to Usefulness.

Port Arthur (Ont.) Special.

Most of us are familiar with hospitals and retreats where life and health may be restored to human beings and animals, but a new and interesting phase is a sanitarium for grain.

Plants and flowers are subject to disease, and as the loss of crops throughout the United States alone has been estimated at some $18,000,000, it becomes imperative that an effort should be made to save the diseased grain. Very often farmers lose the whole crop

NURSE IN WHEAT HOSPITAL.
(Prepared Against Inhaling Germs from Diseased Grain.)

because of being compelled to harvest in wet weather.

To the new hospital, which is located at Port Arthur, Ontario, the farmers may send their grain to be treated and carefully nursed. After passing out of the care of the experts the grain is said to be cleaner and more wholesome than wheat which has not been subjected to this process. Convalescent wheat has been stored away and kept in perfect health for several years.

When the wheat ill unto death arrives, a nurse places it in a bath of pure water, where it is brushed and scoured in machines made for the purpose until the grains are highly polished and in good shape for the mill. It is then placed upon a bed made of screening and subjected to a jamming process, first of hot and then of cold air, until it is perfectly dry.

Again the grain is subjected to another cleaning process, after which it is ready to be returned to the owner, with the guarantee that it is thoroughly cured. Strange to say, when it is weighed it seems to have lost nothing, and, being all grain, and no chaff, it weighs three or four pounds heavier to the bushel.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Son of Standard Oil Magnate Goes In for Money-Making and Practical Theology.

New York Special.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., already one of the richest young men on the continent, will doubtless be the richest when he inherits his father's vast fortune. Young Rockefeller goes in for theology as a fad. He teaches Sunday school, preaches now and then, and is also a good business man, holding responsible position with the Standard Oil company. Young Rockefeller is an economical chap, living simply and saving money. He was educated at Brown university and was once accused of plagiarism. He not only refuted the charge, but forced the faculty to apologize.

A few Sundays ago he was talking to his Sunday school class about industry.

"Our industry," he said, with a faint smile, "should not be of such a nature that the remark once applied to a certain Scot could ever be applied to us.

"I'll tell you what the remark I allude to was.

"Two old farmers were walking down a road near Dunfermline, when one of

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.
(Business Is His Forte, Sunday School Work His Fad.)

them pointed to a distant field and said, shading his eyes from the sun:

"'That figure over there—I wonder if it's a scarecrow.'

"He stopped and regarded the figure very attentively for a space. Then he concluded, in a satisfied tone:

"'Yes, it's not moving. It must be a scarecrow.'

"But the other farmer had sharper eyes and a better understanding, maybe, of certain types of human nature.

"'No,' he said, dryly; 'no, it's not a scarecrow. It's a man working by the day.'"

The Sabbath in Heligoland.

In Heligoland the Sabbath begins on Saturday evening at six o'clock, and extends until the same hour on the next day. In former times no vessel was allowed to leave port between those hours.

WILL GO TO NEVADA.

SENATOR STEWART TO RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

National Capital Will Soon Lose One of Its Most Picturesque Figures—Identified with Mining Interests.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

Senator William Morris Stewart, probably the most picturesque figure in the capital, has announced that he will retire from the senate when his present term expires, March 13, 1905. The venerable senator—he will be 77 years old in August—has had enough of public life and wishes to retire to his farm, in Nevada, where he has a fine estate of 1,500 acres and a large dairy.

Senator Stewart, with his sweeping snow-white beard that hides his collar and necktie and much of his vest, is often likened to Santa Claus. Despite his age he is straight and strong and has a fine, ruddy complexion. He surprised his friends in October of last year by marrying Mrs. May Agnes Cone, a widow, of Georgia, who is at least 30 years his junior. The senator is said to have been attracted to her when he first saw her photograph a few months previous. She was invited to his fine country place, Ashburn farm, near Washington, and amid rural surroundings the courtship progressed quickly. The present Mrs. Stewart is the senator's second wife.

No man has left a more indelible mark of his influence upon the mining interests of the Pacific coast than Mr. Stewart. He was born in New York state, but his parents moved to Ohio when he was a small boy. He worked on his father's farm until he was 13 years old, when he was allowed to start in the world for himself. After accumulating $48 he went to school and managed to support himself and attend an academy for three years. He worked during school vacations and during term times boarded himself, cooking his own meals and doing chores to gain pocket money. Later he went to a Lyons (N. Y.) school, where he worked on neighboring farms for wages during vacation.

Then he obtained employment as a teacher and prepared for college, finally entering Yale college. He remained there until 1849, when the entire current of his life was changed by the discovery

WILLIAM M. STEWART.
(Nevada Senator Who Will Retire from Active Life in 1905.)

of gold in California. When he started for the Pacific coast via Panama his capital consisted principally of a stout heart, a determined spirit and a sound mind in a sound body. He took up the pick and shovel of a miner and worked in the "coyote diggings" of Nevada county. He was the discoverer of the celebrated Eureka diggings, which have been worked continuously ever since.

Later he went to Nevada City and studied law. He was apopinted district attorney and in 1854 was named attorney general and moved to San Francisco. Here he married a daughter of ex-Gov. Fopte, of Mississippi. Becoming wearied of metropolitan life, he returned to Nevada City, and thence removed to Downieville, in Sierra county, then one of the most important and popular mining camps in the state. There he devoted himself to the study and practice of laws relative to mining, ditch and water rights, etc., a most important and lucrative branch of legal practice.

He continued in this business until April, 1860, when the great "rush to Washoe" took place, and Mr. Stewart was drawn into the maelstrom of surging humanity which flooded Washoe in that memorable year. The rival ledge theories were a prolific source of contention, while the ignorant or intentional inaccuracy in defining the boundaries of claims and the neglect to make proper records or to record locations at all were equally certain to result in expensive litigation.

It was no wonder that lawyers flocked to Washoe, for the prospect of a rich harvest was unmistakable. Into this litigation Mr. Stewart entered with all the zeal and earnestness of his vigorous nature, and he was retained in almost every suit of importance brought before the higher courts of the territory and subsequent state of Nevada. To his legal acumen, sagacity and influence is mainly due the permanent settlement of title of nearly all the mines on the great Comstock lode. His fees were large and his surplus funds being invested in the development of the mines, he soon became one of the leading operators on the Comstock.

Mr. Stewart has served three terms in the senate.

Suggestion for Advertisers.

An American astounded a rival in business. He opened a store in Birmingham, England, next door to an Englishman in the same line of business. Thereupon the Englishman put up a placard reading, "Established 50 Years." The American responded with one reading thus: "Established Yesterday; No Old Stock."

WAR MAY BE A LONG ONE.

Indications Point to Lengthy Conflict Between Russia and Japan—Czar Building Squadron.

No one is looking for an early close of the war between Japan and Russia, says a writer in Youth's Companion. It may last two years, or some decisive victory on land or sea may bring it to an end sooner. Although there has been considerable gossip in the foreign dispatches about the possible intervention of King Edward and others on behalf of peace, few well-informed persons expect intervention unless China should be drawn into the conflict.

Russia has been moving slowly, feeling confident that the Japanese advance on land can be delayed till sufficient Russian troops have been assembled in Manchuria to defeat the invading army in a pitched battle. What purport to be the Russian plans have been disclosed in an interview with a Moscow friend of Gen. Kuropatkin, published in Paris. The correspondent who obtained the interview declares that it contains the views of the commanding general. Whether this be correct or not, it contains matter of sufficient interest to receive attention.

Gen. Kuropatkin's friend is made to say that the general does not expect the Russian naval power in the east to be effective till September or October. The squadron that is getting ready at Cronstadt in the Baltic cannot be got to sea till the latter part of August. At that time it will start for the Yellow sea, convoying coal ships, and will be joined by the squadron cruising in the Red sea. When the combined squadrons reach the east they will relieve the blockade of Port Arthur and attempt to destroy the Japanese warships as well as the transports, which by that time Gen. Kuropatkin is said to believe will be carrying the defeated Japanese soldiers from Korea and Manchuria back to Japan. When the Japanese have been driven from the mainland and from the set the Russians will invade Japan.

"It's at Tokio, and nowhere else," Gen. Kuropatkin is made to say, "that we shall sign conditions of peace."

Japan's hope of victory lies in its ability to force matters to a decisive issue before Russia can get its army and navy across or around two continents into the field of action.

HAS NO USE FOR COLORADO

Washington Woman Wouldn't Live There If They Gave Her the State—The Reasons.

"I wouldn't live in Colorado if they gave me the state," says one Washington woman recently to a Post reporter. "There ought to be a sign up on the eastern boundary, 'Abandon all hope of complexion, ye who enter here.' Complexions! Why, there isn't one in the state. You can't put on skin food fast enough to keep from being dried to the bone. The dazzle of light makes you squint till your face looks like a railway map, for wrinkles. The climate braces you up till, in your laziest moments, you will work like a steam engine. It stimulates you till your nerves are stretched to the highest tension. You walk on air, you walk fast, you fairly bubble with energy, and you think Colorado is the most magnificent climate on earth, till one day a friend comes out from some dull little old town in New England, and after she looks at you, she says: 'My dear, how you are aging.' People don't rust out in Colorado, but they wear out, and the complexion is the first thing that goes. They do things in a year in Colorado that it would take ten to do in the east, and they show it in their faces. No Colorado for me, thank you. I don't want to grow up with the country. I want to stay where things stand still and I can keep my complexion and my hair and my nerves."

FINDS LIGHT WITHOUT HEAT

New York Scientist Makes Important Discovery That X-Ray Will Not Pierce Florescent Liquids.

Dr. William James Morton, of New York, who first announced that fluorescent liquids, in conjunction with radium or X-rays, would cure cancer, has discovered that the X-ray will not pass through fluorescent liquids. When the stomach is filled with fluorescent liquid it acts as though filled with some plastic material. This discovery makes the X-ray practical for diagnosis, and in intestinal diseases or appendicitis enables the surgeon to chart the seat of the trouble accurately.

Dr. Morton also has got on the track of a cold light. One of his test tubes—filled with aesculin and excited by a certain mineral, left upon the glass a blue, cold light that did not diminish as the glass dried. The mineral is practically indestructible and is easily agitated by a very weak current. It gives out a beautiful light without heat.

Things Are Moving in Kansas.

Reports come from Kansas of an entire town being moved a few miles by the use of traction engines. A little later in the season, says the Washington Post, we will have reports of towns being moved by cyclones and tornadoes.

Russians Think So Too.

A Japanese officer says that his country began hostilities 50 years too soon. That may be the impression that some of the Russians in Port Arthur also have, remarks the Chicago Daily News.

Fleet Now Safe.

It looks, says the Chicago Record-Herald, as if the Japs may have succeeded at last in putting Russia's Port Arthur fleet out of danger.

WHY NEWS IS SCARCE

WAR CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF TROUBLES WITH CENSOR.

Strict Rule Enforced in Korea Showing How All Sources of Information Are Closed by the Japanese.

The correspondent of a New York paper at Seoul sends the following, which illustrates the difficulty in getting news out of the Hermit kingdom:

"This is not intended to be a 'hard-luck story,' but a short recital of some of the difficulties we are having in gathering news.

"March 25—I am informed that all letters sent by Japanese post for the next few weeks will be opened and censored here before being forwarded. This afternoon, when boarding his specially chartered steamer at Chemulpo, a correspondent for a London paper had his baggage searched for letters giving war news.

"March 26—Am informed to-day that a stricter censorship on all outgoing telegrams is now in force. Do not understand how anything more strict than I have been under already can be imagined.

"Learned to-day that my messenger service between Seoul and Pingyang has been interrupted by the arrest of the north-bound messenger at a town 90 miles from here. After spending the morning with the local authorities of the Japanese army, have secured a promise that they will release the arrested messenger after confiscating dispatches. Hereafter before starting messengers northward overland I must submit all dispatches to the authorities, and if found O. K. they will issue a pass good as far as Pingyang, but no forther. Regarding south-bound messengers, they will not be allowed to come through to Seoul under any circumstances.

"The special steamer of a Chicago newspaper has been held up at the entrance to the Chinese harbor and not allowed to proceed to anchorage.

"I have been sending Mr. —— about through the country immediately surrounding Seoul for the last few days to pick up such news as he might run across. Was notified to-day in the most polite manner that it might be well for Mr. —— to stay in the city, as he might find it difficult to pass sentries in the roads hereabouts.

"My barber (a Japanese, who calls at my house daily) was arrested yesterday by the Japanese army gendarmes under suspicion of having given me information. An absurdity, as the man never has any information.

"The above will give some idea of the strictness with which the Japanese are garding every inlet or outlet of news to or from Seoul. In truth, there is very little and that of even less importance in the way of news to be had.

"Am not at all certain that this letter will be allowed to pass, but will make the attempt. Your correspondent is still at Pingyang, but am unable to communicate with him. Two of your other men are here in Seoul."

WILL BUILD NEW AIRSHIP.

M. Santos-Dumont Said to Have Order to Construct Craft for Wealthy New Yorker.

Aerial navigation may succeed yachting, golf and automobiling as a sport for wealthy men of luxurious tastes and the day may not be far off when one may be able to witness races in the skies.

Private advices received from Paris have conveyed the interesting information that W. Gould Brokaw, of New York, has placed an order with M. Santa-Dumont for the construction of an elaborate flying machine for Mr. Brokaw's personal use.

According to this intelligence, the French aeronaut has already made his plans for the vehicle after his newest models and will soon come to this country for the purpose of beginning the actual work of building it on Mr. Brokaw's Long Island estate at Great Neck, where a stable shed will be built for its accommodation.

Hitherto Mr. Brokaw's athletic diversions have been largely confined to yachting and automobiling, but of late he has became interested in the possibilities of the flying machine for sporting purposes, and several months ago he and M. Santos-Dumont spent some time together at Ormond Beach, Fla., where, it is said, the project was discussed in detail.

STRIKE GOLD IN ILLINOIS.

Prospectors Report Rich Find Near Odin—Community Excited Over the Discovery.

Frank Borin, chief engineer of the Odin, Ill., Coal and Mining company, has left that city with an expert and company of capitalists for a tract of land northeast of that place to assay some placer mines. They recently returned with a small buckskin bag of gold washed from one of the small streams. Crow, the expert, states that in all the 20 tests made gold was found in paying quantities and in a ledge of rock they raked out almost pure gold between a cleft. One cradle of dirt showed pay dirt worth $200 per ton.

The community is excited over the find and several prospecting companies have been organized. Mr. Borin has been offered $50,000 for his farm, which he has refused.

Just the Thing.

There is said to be a flood of counterfeit money in New Jersey. Something of that kind, says the Chicago Tribune, might be made useful in watering trust stocks.

The Bee.

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MEDDLING BOOKER.

If the article contributed to the *Indianapolis Freeman* of the 21st inst. by R. W. Thompson is truthful, Booker Washington has entered Iliinois poitics. The Bookerites generally seem to be greatly elated over the fact that Hon. E. H. Morris failed to carry his legislative district for Lawdon for governor. The district, as we are informed, elected Deneen delegates to the Republican state convention, and as Mr. Morris is said to have favored Lawden, this is construed as a defeat for Mr. Morris. Thompson says that the result shows that no man who opposes Booker Washington can prosper either socially or politically. We know Thompson fairly well, and we can assert with positiveness that he never writes save by inspiration. As he has consecrated himself to the cause of Booker Washington, it is only fair to assume that he wrote the article above referred to under inspiration from Booker, believing that Booker would give it his money diction.

If what Thompson writes is true, two things are very apparent: first, Booker Washington, who lives in Massachusetts and has a school in Alabama, has been interfering with the Republican gubernatorial contest in Illinois, and favors either Yates or Deneen to Lawden for governor. This is an aspect of the case that concerns all the Republicans of Illinois. If any man who does not reside in the state can effect the election of delegates to a state convention favorable to a candidate of his choice, he is an officious and dangerous inter-meddler and should be squelched in some way. We certainly hope that our white Republican friends in Illinois will take cognizance of this feature of Bookerism.

The other thing is that it appears that Booker is pursuing for purposes of revenge those men who criticise him, and expose his fallacies and insincerities. Nobody is to have a social or political future who does not bow down and worship Booker. This feature of the case should arrest the attention of the colored voter in Illinois and other northern states, and it should be sharply resented. We have been astonished that there has not already been a loud protest from that quarter at this new dictatorship. But there are signs that it is coming, and if there be any manhood in northern negroes they will arise at once and rebuke this unwarranted meddling in their domestic affairs.

The mothers' day meeting held in the Metropolitan Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon was a meeting worthy of note. The addresses of Misses Lucy Waters, Victoria Thompkins and others were full of sound thought. These ladies are to be congratulated and it is hoped that many more meetings of a similar character will be held.

Assistant United States Attorney Peyton Gordon, who has made a thorough investigation of the District Jail, will result in the removal of several of the offenders. Mr. Gordon is a very careful prosecuting officer and if he has found any irregularities he will be the one to recommend changes for the good of the service. It is currently reported that he has already found enough for Judge Pritchard to act.

THE BEE congratulates Ex-Recorder H. P. Cheatham and Hon. S. H. Vick on their election as delegates to the National Republican Convention. It is hopeful that these two gentlemen will remember that they were removed from office without cause or on subterfuge charges. THE BEE will see if either has any manhood. Show it.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

We are unable to see why so much surprise should be manifested because these two negro governments have revolutions. These foreign negroes have troubles which cannot be settled only by revolutions, just the same as other nationalities. The only regret is that the American negroes have not the vim and courage these negroes have. If they had, things would be quite different in America and especially in that section of the country where the negro is denied the right of citizenship. The American negro is not so much of a coward after all. He lacks the necessary arms and equipments. He lacks a leader to direct him. The Haytian and Dominican negro have too many leaders. They have too many men who are ambitious for power. They are selfish and greedy for money, power and fame. If they had the proper regard for the interest of those they represent there would not be so many revolutions. The leaders are more uncivilized than the masses. Perhaps if many of these ambitious leaders were killed the people would be better off and more prosperous. Many of these revolutionary leaders are greatly in need of modern civilization.

It is the salvation of the negro to throw away the old leadership, as we stated in our editorial last weeke. We are inclined to believe that it would be best for the negro to withdraw from politics. We think it best for him to look out for his personal welfare and so establish himself that will tend to draw his opposers to him. The negro cannot face the white man or his opposers to him. We have always maintained that the negro must have something somebody else wants before he will be a valuable constituent in the great body politic. If we show our dependence it is quite natural for us to be oppressed. It is the dependent nation or individual that is oppressed. When you become unable or disabled your oppressors continue to oppress you. How, then, can the negro be made strong? He must be able to do what any other class of people can do. He must be able to do it better if he can. In addition to what he accumulates in real and personal property, he must possess manhood. What is citizenship without manhood? What good is it to the citizen to possess riches or property and find himself weak and a coward physically? The so-called negro leader of to-day, and indeed, there are a few exceptions, who is timid to what he is able, if he is appointed to an office that will enable him to assist his own people, he will quickly inform you that he is unable to advance your interest for fear of insulting those over him. If he is able to promote one of his own color, he will ignore him and promote the unmeritorious. We know of instances under this administration. In many instances the negro is addressed Jackson, Brown or Williams, while the white clerk, the white laborer or messenger is addressed as Mr. Brown, or Mr. Williams. This is the kind of leadership ten millions of civilized American negroes must tolerate. Is a new leadership needed under such circumstances? Does the negro want such a leadership? Can the negro hope to advance under such a leadership? The so-called educated negro is more humiliating to the masses of his race than the old negro was prior to reconstruction. Let us have a new leadership.

TOO MUCH SOCIETY.

There is too much society among the colored people in this city and not enough work of a beneficial nature. There are hundreds of children of color who are running wild in the public streets, without parents or guardians. Much could be done by the better class of the colored people in caring for some of these helpless negro children. Instead of spending so much money on these Sunday and daily picnics and excursions, some of the money thus thrown away or wasted to make the "rich richer and the poor poorer" could be used for the education or building up some of these poor colored children. If the colored people would only stop and consider the amount of money that they waste on excursions and picnics, they would be surprised. In the daily *Post* dated May 15th inst. we reproduce the following excerpt:

LITTLE MOTHERS ARE THESE BABES.

"It is from this little court out here that we get the children for our kindergarten," said Mrs. L. J. Wilson, herself *a colored woman*, but a trained kindergartner. "You see there are many reasons why the children from these homes cannot go to the public schools. Some have *no clothes*, some have to *carry the wash* for their mothers, and many of them have to *care for baby brothers and sisters*. The kindergarten is open from 10 to 12.30, and they are allowed to come in at any time and to go away whenever other tasks await them. You can imagine what a pleasant spot in their lives this room is. It is a veritable Paradise for them, and it is never too early or too late for them to come into it.

"I have eighteen under my charge, though they are rarely all here at one time. You see there are only eight present this morning. Those *tots in the alley*, for instance, have to stay at home to *care for their mothers' babies*."

Just suppose our colored society people would contribute one-tenth from what they expend on excursions and picnics to the support of these poor clfildren who are compelled to live in courts and alleys, what an improved community this would be. Many of the ills the masses suffer and many of the crimes chargeable to a great number of the colored people would be obliterated. Too much colored society is degrading the colored people. The intelligent or so-called educated negro is doing very little to help the children referred to in the excerpt from the *Post*. We shall speak more fully on this subject next week.

We cannot understand why the *Atlanta Independent* should be constantly attacking Register Lyons. This whole matter seems to have for its animus the failure of the last state convention in Georgia to put out a Republican ticket for state officers. There is nothing new about this. As THE BEE showed some time ago, this has been the practice of the Georgia Republicans for a quarter of a century. Nobody ever heard of a Republican convention in Georgia assembling for any other purpose than to elect delegates to a national convention. The leading colored Republicans in Georgia have always come to the rescue of the state Democratic machine when it was in a tight place, and in grateful recognition of this service the Democrats of Georgia have not disfranchised the colored man. If negro leaders in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and other states had shown the same disposition to accommodate themselves to local conditions that Lyons and other Georgia leaders have shown, the masses of the race in these states would not now be disfranchised, or threatened with disfranchisement. The negroes everywhere and in all elections, municipal, state and natonal had better follow the Georgia precedent. Brother *Independent*, shut up and rest yourself a while.

Our "try weekly" contemporary, *The Colored American*, the Washington edition of the *Tuskegee Student*, is wrought up over the friendship of William Monroe Trotter for the editor of THE BEE.

"Stop, sad heart, and cease repining," for the editor of THE BEE and the editor of the *Guardian* have each the confidence and respect of the other. We are not subsidized. We are against that modern Goliath of Gath, chief of the Philistines, Booker Washington. We believe in the ballot for all men now, and in civil and political equality. This constitutes a community of interests, which will enlist our time till our latest breath. As to Hon. John F. Cook, he showed his attitude to the Chief of the Philistines by acting as master of ceremonies at the Trotter banquet last December, and by declning to accept an invitation to a banquet in honor of the "Wizard" last March.

PRIVILEGES ABUSED.

The disgraceful scenes that were enacted on the River Queen last Sunday evening is sufficient evidence that there are certain colored people in this city who cannot appreciate the privileges accorded them, and the respectable colored people or the law and order class must suffer for what the riotous class does. For a number of years the colored people have been failures in running a boat down the Potomac. Several boat companies have been organized and have run for a short while and failed, for one reason or another. We shall not give the reasons for these failures. However, Mr. Frank Hume Ergood and other reputable white business citizens organized a company or a boat company for the exclusive benefit of the colored people, and selected a fine plot of land in Maryland, one of the most beautiful on the Potomac River, with a fine pavilion and all kinds of amusements upon the grounds. This company is managed by a white man in the person of Mr. L. J. Woollen, who has shown every courtesy imaginable, and with what result? Only to have there privileges abused and a respectable class of colored people misrepresented. These scenes, such as were perpetrated last Sabbath, are arguments for "Jim Crow" cars, "Jim Crow" boats and "Jim Crow" everything else.

FLOP OF THE LEADERS.

It is amusing to see the so-called negro leaders of the negro race breaking their necks to pay homage to Booker Washington. These floppers are either office holders or seekers for office. They have all lost their manhood and dare not give utterance to what they think. It is for this and many other reasons that negro leadership is a failure and a new leadership is wanted. Men who have heretofore opposed Washington are willing and ready now to ask forgiveness and join his forces. THE BEE doesn't blame Booker, if he can force these cunning hypocrites to bow their heads and declare allegiance to him. THE BEE is neither an officeholder nor the seeker for an office. The day will come when traitors will say that THE BEE spoke the truth and defended the true interests of the negro race. President Roosevelt if elected will do no more for the negroes than he is doing now. The flop of the leaders will not save them from destruction.

Why should the negro schools be investigated?

How would the *Colored American* stand an investigation into its deeds?

The white man who wants the colored schools investigated must have a motive.

Major Arthur Brooks has done a wise thnig by recommending the rental of True Reformers' Hall for the negro militia.

Ben Tillman has a choice for president, but he would rather be silent for fear that he will injure his chances.

If the Republicans under the District government have any doubt about the election order, THE BEE would recommend them to Col. Carson. He is the boss of the District building.

Mr. Thomas Noyes, of the *Evening Star*, is authority on crow-eating. He had a wholesome dish May 4th.

Undoubtedly the *Star* must have forgotten its patrons when it had a candidate for delegate.

The Freedmen's Hospital is in a flourishing condition. Dr. Warfield is an easy boss and a successful chief.

There has never been a successful negro enterprise in the District of Columbia.

There were lots of rich negroes in Washington before the defunct Capital Savings Bank went under.

TOGO, NELSON OF JAPAN.

Admiral in Charge of Port Arthur Blockading Squadron Highly Esteemed at Home.

Tokio (Japan) Special.

Vice Admiral Hehatchi Togo, "the Nelson of Japan," is here shown from his latest photograph. The picture was taken at Tokio, just before the breaking out of hostilities. Admiral Togo is the hero of the campaign thus far. He is a true-blooded Japanese, being a so-called Satsuma Samurai. He was born October 14, 1857, and was educated in England on board the Worcester, a ship belonging to the Thames Nautical Training college. He served two years on board this vessel. During that time his conduct was reported to be excellent and his ability very good. During the Chino-Japanese war Togo commanded the cruiser Naniwa, and at the opening of hostilities sank the troop-

ADMIRAL HEHATCHI TOGO.
(Commander of the Japanese Fleet Investing Port Arthur.)

ship Kowshing, which was laden with Chinese troops. A curious fact in connection with this event was that the Kowshing was commanded by Capt. Galsworthy, who also had received his training on board the Worcester. When the Kowshing was sunk Galsworthy was nearly drowned, but his life was saved by Togo who sent a boat to rescue him. After the Chinese war Togo was raised to the rank of rear admiral, and promoted to be third in command of the mikado's fleet. Prior to his present appointment he was commander at Maizuru dockyard on the Sea of Japan. Togo is described as being reserved in manner, and he is cool, resolute, determined, very courageous, at the same time being calm and unprecipitate in action. He is said to know his fleet well—knows what it can do to a nicety—and his operations at Port Arthur have shown that his conception of conditions has been wonderfully exact.

ADMIRAL JESSEN'S DASH.

Commander of Vladivostok Squadron Hailed as a Hero by the People of Russia.

Seoul (Korea) Special.

The only Russian naval commander who has thus far achieved any kind of success is Rear Admiral Jessen, commander of the Vladivostok fleet, who recently left his home base and made a raid on the harbor of Gensan, Korea, which is about 300 miles away from Vladivostok. The admiral's ships destroyed several steamers and one transport belonging to the enemy and then returned to Vladivostok. It may be taken for granted that Japan will not permit a repetition of the Gensan raid and that here-

REAR ADMIRAL JESSEN.
(Russian Commander Who Led the Raid on Gensan, Korea.)

after Admiral Jessen's four ships will be watched closely.

Admiral Jessen is not a particularly well-known figure in Russian naval circles. He is, however, a personal friend of Gen. Kuropatkin, commander of the Russian land forces in the far east, and has the reputation of being a good fighter. It is reported that, in spite of his bold dash, he will be retired upon the arrival of Admiral Skrydloff at Port Arthur.

Onion Stuck in Her Ear.

Ethel Root, of Philadelphia, Pa., 22 years old, found a pungent piece of onion an effective cure for earache, but it also necessitated her going to the Samaritan hospital to get rid of the cure. She had suffered severely from the pain in her ear, and on the advice of a friend tied a piece of onion against the ear cavity by means of a bandage about her head. The application so much relieved her that she hesitated to remove it lest the pain return. When she took the bandage off the onion could not be removed and she had to go out to the Samaritan hospital, where Dr. Carpenter extricated it.

The Insect Bell of Japan.

A natural curiosity of Japan is the "insect bell." It is a black beetle, which emits harmonious sounds like those of a little silver bell.

BOOMLET FOR ALSCHULER.

Eastern Managers Would Like to Have Illinois Man Nominated for Vice President.

Chicago Special.

Eastern reports of the inner workings in national democratic politics continue to link the name of Samuel Alschuler, of Chicago, with the vice presidential candidacy. It is argued as a matter of party policy that Alschuler is the most available candidate for the second highest office in the gift of the people.

Because he has diplomatically managed to keep out of the rival democratic factions in Illinois, it is assumed that he would be the best man to sooth any element of discord. His attitude toward labor has been such, it is claimed, as would receive the undivided support of the working classes.

Mr. Alschuler's record as political timber is also counted in his favor. In

SAMUEL ALSCHULER.
(Illinois Democratic Leader Who May Run for Vice President.)

1900 he ran 15,905 votes ahead of Bryan in the state, and in Cook county he beat Gov. Yates, his republican opponent, by a plurality of 7,573 votes.

Samuel Alschuler is a native of Illinois. He was born in Chicago November 20, 1859. He is a bachelor. His parents, Jacob and Caroline Alschuler, moved to Aurora, his present residence, in 1861. After clerking in a general store, young Alschuler studied law, and in 1881 he was admitted to the bar. Today he is considered not only a powerful orator, but an able lawyer. He was state commisisoner of claims from 1893 to 1896, when he was elected to the legislature, which place he held for four years.

"I know nothing of these rumors beyond what I read in the papers," said Mr. Alschuler when asked if he was a candidate for vice president. "I have no idea where these accounts emanate, for I have never talked to any one on the subject in any way which would give the impression that I presume to seek the office."

PUBLIC LIKES MISS ALICE.

President Roosevelt's Daughter Has Warm Place in the Affections of Washingtonians.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, the charming daughter of the president, called by some dyspeptic newspaper scribblers "Princess Alice," is unquestionably one of the most lovable girls of her age at the capital. Recently she suffered from an attack of German measles, and the interest which the public took in her illness proved beyond a doubt that the young lady has a warm place in the affections of the people. Miss Alice is per-

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.
(Daughter of President and Leader of Washington's Younger Set.)

haps not as diplomatic as she might be, but it must be remembered that she is just now passing through that peculiar period of a girl's life when there is but little to learn. If the women who criticise her would just think for a moment of their own young womanhood days, with its illusions and self-consciousness, they would be more charitable and quite ready to admit that Miss Alice, everything considered, is displaying a remarkable amount of tact.

New Plays Tried in Country.

It is often the practice of theatrical managers to try a new play in country towns before produing it in the metropolis. A well-known manager was asked the reason. "Because," said the manager, "we know that if a rural town will stand a show without killing the company, New York is likely to be perfectly delighted with it."

Danger in Transfer Slips.

Street car conductors in New York city are required to serve their transfer tickets dry. That is, they must not moisten with their mouths the fingers which tear off a ticket from a packet, just before giving it to a passenger. It is asserted that transfer tickets thus moistened spread disease.

rs. Carrie Young will leave for New k next week.

here will be a prominent marriage this city in December.

Mr. Moss, son of Attorney John A. ss, has been promoted.

Miss Mattie E. Bowen is one of the st active workers in the city.

Mr. J. W. Muse is one of the best own Odd Fellows in the city.

Miss Marie James is one of the most cessful music teachers in the schools

ttorney A. W. Scott will leave the for North Carolina next month.

The ladies of St. Luke, a new organion in this city, are doing good work.

eculiar People is the title of a new k, now in the press, written by Mrs. V. Chase.

rs. Nellie Morgan of 918 11th st., thwest, will spend her 30th in Balore, Md.

ev. P. A. Wallace, of the Metrotan Church, has returned to the city n St. Louis, Mo.

he graduating exercises of the Engdepartment of Howard University take place May 31.

ttorney Royal Hughes, one of the known members of the District will be married shortly. The report at it will take place in June.

he drill between the High School ts and the Manual Training School well attended yesterday afternoon.

ooker T. Washington and G. Stan- Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., have been added he faculty of the Summer School Howard University.

im. John P. Green will deliver an ress at the song service at Plymouth ngregational Church, Sunday evening 8 o'clock.

A special meeting of the Executive mmittee of the Suffrage League will held at 1503 D street next Monday ernoon at three o'clock.

The graduating class of the law deartment of Howard University will held in the first Congregational urch Monday evening, May 30, at o P. M.

Rev. A. C. Garner, pastor of Plyuth Congregational Church will ach Sunday at the Tompkins Ave Congregational Church in Brook- N. Y.

nvitations are out for the china wedg of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Bundy ch will occur Monday evening, June at 4.30, O street, northwest. Reption, from 8 to 12 o'clock.

Mr. James W. Muse, one of the lead- Odd Fellows in the city, is from of the best known families in the of Washington. He is highly hond and respected by all who know

Policy Players, who held forth in the pire Theater last week was the sention of the entire week. This troup s the most popular that has ever ited the city. Black Carl, who played ny parts, was the star in the troup. ey will return next week accompand by Earnest Hogan.

Prof. Andrew Peters, of the La Tos- School, Prof. Bryson Chase, of the nhattan, and Prof. Wheeler, of the le, will be the judges. Music by the numental Orchestra. The picnic will se with a cake walk by 14 couples a handsome prize.

The Lone Star Social Club, No. 1, ll give their first out-door entertainnt at Eureka Park Friday evening, ne 3d.

They are expecting quite a large gathng, as they have prepared quite an ractive program. Among the many ractions of the evening will be a ize square dance, between the followg local square dancers: The Fonlas, the Young Men's Relief, the Inncibles, the Monumentals, the Dark own Swells and the Hardfords; Origal La Tosca, the Mendota. The winrs to receive five dollars in gold.

In the death of Mrs. Maggie Geary ruce, one of the best known women in is city passes off the stage of action. rs. Bruce several years ago was one among the leading belles in this city. During that time there were three leading society ladies in this city, Mrs. Maggie Geary Bruce, Kattie Jacobs and Jennie Fleet Greener. These three ladies led the Washington society. They were pretty and would always dress stylishly. Mrs. Greener is living in New York. She was married to Richard T. Greener. Miss Jacobs died several years ago. They all were prominent members of the 5th Street Presbyterian Church.

The class of 1906, Howard University Law Department, enjoyed themselves in a very pleasant smoker Monday evening, 23d inst., given at Mr. J. E. Foster's catering establishment, 1120 20th street, northwest, Mr. W. W. Smith being toast-master of the evening.

Among the members of the class present were the following: W. A. Soders, F. E. Maple, T. J. Prise, R. B. H. Smith, Chas. N. Barker, T. H. Gray, W. A. Pinchback, A. S. Rinckett, W. W. Smith, S. J. Williamson, Geo. H. Munroe, M. P. Oldham, H. L. Thomas, N. H. Toomey, J. H. Webb, H. G. Pinckett, W. R. Blackwell, Chas. H. Hill and James M. Williams.

The Manual Training and Industrial School of Bordentown, N. J., Prof. James M. Gregory, principal, will hold its Seventh Annual Commencement, class of 1904, at the school Thursday, June 2d. Industrial exhibits will take place from 9.30 A. M. to 12 M. Literary exercises from 2.30 P. M. This is one of the best schools in the United States and since it has been under the management of Prof. Gregory, it has made remarkable progress. There is no man in the United States better qualified to be at the head of this school than this distinguished educator.

The re-election of Judge Lyons as national committeeman must not be accepted by the race or party as a recognition of any service he has rendered his constitutents, but purely out of the patriotic desire to save the race representation on the committee.—Atlanta Independent.

Dr. L. E. Moten, principal of the Minor Normal School, was the principal speaker of the meeting. Her address, which was an eloquent appeal for better ideals, was listened to very attentively, and was warmly applauded. She predicted a happy future for the negro in America, but she urged that this future was to be attained only through proper home training. She described the work and discipline of the training school, and argued for the old-time home discipline. Miss Moten set for the mothers the task of cultivating and refining their daughters. Other speakers of the meeting were Miss Victoria Tompkins, principal of Randall School, and Mrs. Rosetta Lawson.

Last Tuesday evening the parlor of Miss Alice Snydam was handsomely decorated with candles, palms, cut flowers and other ornaments. The occasion was a birthday party in her honor. There were about thirty persons present, who enjoyed an elaborate repast which had been carefully prepared by the affable and sweet hostess. Dancing and other amusements were enjoyed till eleven o'clock, at which time the company left for home. Among those present were: Miss Minta Simmons, Miss Tibbs, Miss Ardella Peyton, Miss Florence Kenny, Miss Mattie Norton, Miss Marie Brown, Messrs. L. W. Brown, Richard Moore, Clinton Johnson, Benj. Parker, Malvin Morris, Wm. Conway, Anny Wilson and others.

A mass-meeting of the mothers of the congregation of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, M street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, northwest, was held Sunday afternoon at the church. The meeting was under the auspices of the Women's Day, which was organized about a year ago, having for its object the betterment of the condition of the children of the church.

The purpose of yesterday's gathering was to spread the work of the society, and, by getting together the mothers of the parish and their friends, make general their efforts which, until now, have been confined to local work of the church. Mrs. A. E. Waddleton, who presided at the meeting, explained the objects of the Woman's Day, and said that it remained for the Afro-American mother to solve the "negro problem" in this county. "It is," she said, "the good mother who gives to her country honest, intelligent, industrious, and law-abiding sons and daughters, who alone can place our people where their best wishers would have them stand.

"We, of the Woman's Day, have made it our prime struggle to point out to each other and to other women the way to correct the tendency of a large proportion of the little ones of our race. Our purpose to-day is to secure from the mothers who are here a pledge to keep their own children off the streets at night and to try to encourage the same course of conduct among the mothers with whom you come in contact. We want our children and other people's children to go to church and to Sunday-school—and we want the mothers of the negro race to unite to accomplish a reformation of the methods followed by so many of our mothers in raising their children." The meeting by a unanimous rising vote pledged itself to support the efforts of the Women's Day.

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FOR NATION'S HONOR.

CAUSE AND AIMS OF JAPAN'S PRESENT CONFLICT.

Baron Kaneko Declares Anglo-American Civilization in Asia Forever Doomed If His Country Is Defeated.

"We are not fighting because of ambition or for aggression. We do not want territory. We fight because our national honor is threatened. Every soldier and every sailor knows only that he is fighting for his nation's honor. Victory or defeat we never think of. We have simply got to fight.

"We expect to fight single-handed. We will not ask on our knees for any nation's help. We will positively never take the Chinese as our allies. It is a life and death struggle for us, but whatever the outcome we will stand before the world as a nation of civilized fighters. If we fail, the cause of Anglo-American civilization in Asia is forever doomed."

Baron Kentaro Kaneko, who was minister of justice and again minister of agriculture in Japan, and who is a life member of the house of lords and one of the most influential men of his country, thus outlined his nation's cause and aims in its war with Russia.

The baron arrived in New York city recently, having come direct from Tokio. He says his visit to America is unofficial, and is for the purpose of studying trade conditions, although it is reported that he will see the president, and that he has been sent on a secret mission.

"I have no official mission whatever," protested the baron. "My object is entirely for economic obeservation. I shall take the St. Louis exposition as a center from which I expect to make a link between the United States and Japan.

"We did not want to fight. We had to. It would be absurd to think that Japan has any idea of conquering the territory of giant Russia. What we did at the beginning of this struggle was in conformity with what we learned from America. The two men who had the last to say before the final severance of diplomatic relations, Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Kurino, our minister at St. Petersburg, are graduates of Harvard university. Komura was a classmate of your secretary of the navy, and Kurino was a classmate of your president.

"They learned the law of nations from you. The first blow struck by Japan after the war began was by Rear Admiral Uriu, a graduate of Annapolis, who would no more violate international law than would your own Dewey or Sampson. These two facts show the influence of American civilization on our national life.

"We are fighting to preserve the 50 years' work that we have done in the cause of civilization in the far east. If we fail our 50 years of effort will have gone for nothing. It is an unequal struggle, but we are the pioneers of Anglo-American civilization in Asia, and we have been trying to induce China and Korea to follow us. We are equipped with the material for civilization from you. If we fail now, our civilization in Asia is dead forever."

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COINAGE RECORDS BROKEN.

Mint at San Francisco Makes Over $50,000,000 During February and March.

The coinage of gold that has been taking place at the mint in San Francisco since last February was concluded March 31. Superintendent Leach said, regarding the coinage:

"The mint has undoubtedly broken all records for gold coinage since the use of money began in civilization. The amount coined this month has reached the enormous sum of $33,113,500, an average of more than $1,000,000 a day; in fact, the deliveries to the superintendents from the coinage departments during the last four days averaged $1,550,000 per day. This, with the sum of $21,580,000 coined in February, makes a total of $54,693,500. In weight, this amount would make more than 110 tons, or a little more than four big car loads of 25 tons each.

"A research of books and records pertaining to coinage matters fails to show any account of a coinage executed in the same length of time equal to this in any of the other nations of the world."

Rare Handkerchief.

Queen Margharita of Italy is the possessor of a magnificent handkerchief, which outrivals in beauty and value any little square of lace on the continent, though it has its peers in the orient. It dates from the end of the fifteenth century in age, and is in a perfect state of preservation. It is entirely composed of the purest primitive Venetian lace, and is valued at $10,000.

A Sad Blow.

It will greatly pain the members of the New York Four Hundred, says the Chicago Daily News, to read the speech of the Massachusetts congressman who declares there are no social grades in this country.

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Their Real Want.

An expert claims to be able to make short men tall, but what short men are looking for, says the Chicago Daily News, is some one to make them rush.

A NEW PAPER PULP.

EXCELLENT STOCK MADE FROM FORMER WASTE PRODUCT.

Rice Straw, at Present Only a Nuisance, Will Be Utilized—Big Plant Soon to Be Erected in Louisiana.

It is announced that one of the largest paper mills in the south will be established at an early day in the rice district of Louisiana, either at Crowley or Jennings, for the purpose of manufacturing paper from rice straw. The enterprise will be backed by northern capital, and the mill, it is estimated, will cost $150,000.

Every new factory is, of course, welcomed in the south, but this paper mill means a great deal more than a single new industrial enterprise. If it proves the success hoped for it will bring about a revolution in the paper world, and will give new wealth and prosperity to a section which has been wonderfully favored of late years in the development of its resources—southwest Louisiana.

As is well known, the paper manufacturers of the country have been looking for years for a new material convertible into wood pulp, the chief stock of the paper manufactured to-day. The supply of spruce, which so far has been found the best material, is nearly exhausted, and it is hoped to secure something equally or nearly as good. The country has been searched far and wide for materials, and half a dozen have been discovered that will do fairly well. The hope still exists that something better may yet be found, and the manufacturers of late have turned their eyes toward the south as a section rich in timber and other possible wood stocks, but which has not as yet been sufficiently examined.

Track has been kept of this movement during the last two years in which it has been in progress. There have been a dozen different experiments, all more or less successful. Two of these have received and are entitled to great consideration, because their success means so much to our leading agricultural industries—the manufacture of paper from bagasse, or the crushed stalk of the sugar cane, and from rice straw.

There are two bagasse paper mills, one in Texas and one in Louisiana, and they are doing so well that we may look for others to follow at an early day. That rice straw will make good paper has been well established. The experiment now proposed will show how good and what profit it will yield. There is enough bagasse and rice straw produced in Louisiana and thrown away to-day as a waste product not only of no possible value, but frequenqtly a great nuisance and difficult to get rid of, to furnish the paper demands of the entire country. The next few years will settle the question whether these materials are destined to play the leading part in the paper industry. If they prove thoroughly satisfactory it will not only transfer to the south a new and profitable industry, but will materially increase the profit of the cane and rice growers and strengthen the industries in which they are engaged.

MORE SCHOOLING NEEDED.

Chicago Superintendent Says Child Labor Age Limit Should Be Raised.

Extension of the age limit before which children legally cannot go to work was advocated by Superintendent of Chicago Public Schools Cooley in an address before the Iroquois club of that city recently.

"I would like to see the legal limit so arranged that children could get their elementary education before going out into the world to work," said Mr. Cooley. "At present 14 is the limit ,irrespective of whether they have gone through an elementary school or not. As showing how many children are forced to go to work at tender ages, our statistics prove that 90½ per cent. of the pupils are under 14.

"Fifty-two per cent. of Chicago school children leave school before finishing the sixth grade. There are at present 8,000 children in the city who go to school only half of each day, because of lack of accommodation, and the need is great for the new schools we have arranged for. These will accommodate 14,006 pupils.

"As to the high schools, there seems to be an idea that these are for the wealthy. This is erroneous, and statistics show that 75 per cent. of the children have parents who are poor or who live on salaries. I am in favor of having commercial subjects and practical matters taught in every high school. To be the colleges of the people the high schools must be more practical."

Per Capita Wealth of Italy.

Prof. Nitti, the great statistician, has just published a study on the financial conditions of Italy. The total possessions of this country he calculates at $1,300,000,000, which gives an average of $400 for each inhabitant, while in France the proportion is $1,080, and in the United States $1,200. The largest Italian fortune is no more than $20,000,000.

Warning to Young Men.

"Don't cross your knees," says a medical authority. It compresses the blood vessels, thereby causing various aches and pains. The logical inference from this, remarks the Chicago Tribune, is that you should not take anybody else on your knee.

Subject to Appeal.

A Philadelphia judge has decided that a wife does not own her husband's pay envelope. That may be the law, remarks the St. Louis Republic, but she will regard it as an obsolete technicality.

TAMIL NAMES JAW-BREAKERS

Cognomens of Tradepeople of India Are Pronounced by the Yard—A Few Examples.

Mercantile clerks with many letters to write to India tradesfolk are to be pitied, says United India. The following, picked at random from the books of a London firm doing business in India, are not at all a bad specimen of the general run of names throughout the empire:

Jogavajala Seethasamachendruch.
Manthri Pragada Suryanarayana.
Vangar Pathangy Vijayaraghavacharriar.
Conjeeveram Muttukumaraswamy Mudliar.
Poonamalle Shunmugasundaram Mudliar.
Keduramangalam Subramaniat Chidembera Iyer.
Peruvayel Coomaleeswarenpettah Rajarthna Moodliar.

Thus put, the names do look strange, and savor somehting of being a terror to the English man or woman who tries to pronounce them. But if the words were divided, divided as they rightly may be, instead of being run together, there would be no awkward confusion. "Muttukumaraswamy" is an awkward word to pronounce, but "Muttu Kumara Swamy" has nothing to cause any one any trouble. Again, "Vijayaragavacharriar" seems a jawbreaker of a word; it is euphony itself when properly divided into "Vijaya Raghava Charriar." Why, I wonder, do not Hindu gentlemen in southern India help the foreigner to understand and to pronounce their names by writing them in the way I have indicated?

A PRIMITIVE INDIAN TRIBE.

Alabama Red Men of Creek Nation Practice Customs of a Hundred Years Ago.

The Alabama Indians in the Creek Nation are so primitive in their way that they attract attention where Indians are no uncommon sight, says the Kansas City Journal. They are living and practicing customs of the Indian of 100 years ago. They still speak their own dialect, being the only one of the 49 different tribes composing the Creek Nation that does this. None of them can speak English. They live in pole huts daubed with red clay.

The Alabama tribe has affiliated with the Snake Indians and is still more backward in accepting association with the white man. For a long time they refused to be enrolled on the Loyal Creek rolls, but of late many of them have been persuaded to come forward and enroll.

The prophet is the big man of the tribe. When a horse is stolen he is supposed to be able to find it, or if Indians become sick he is expected to make them well. If a drought overtakes the land he is expected to make it rain. He brews or makes all the medicine for his tribe.

Pottery making, which is a lost art with the Creek Indians to-day, was possessed by members of this tribe until a few years ago. The last survivor of the old school in the making of pottery was an old woman who died a few years ago.

CARBOLIC ACID ANTIDOTE.

Recent Discovery of Dublin Veterinary Meets Success in Test on Dogs.

The recent discovery by Mr. Allen, a Dublin veterinary surgeon, that ordinary turpentine is an antidote to carbolic acid has aroused great interest.

Recently a well known chemical expert in Dublin tested the efficacy of the antidote on a dog. A dose of carbolic acid was first administered, and when all the ordinary symptoms of carbolic poisoning had been developed, oil of turpentine was applied and the dog recovered within a short time.

It is a curious thing about the discovery is that it was due more or less to an accident. Mr. Allen had some horses in his establishment which were suffering from carbolic poisoning, and he asked for oil to be applied as an antidote.

It was only when the effects were found to be so unexpectedly successful that it was discovered that it was turpentine that had been administered.

A few days after a blacksmith who was unconscious from the effects of carbolic poisoning was treated similarly, with satisfactory results.

HOPE IN FEWER BIRTHS.

American Novelist Says Big Families Drive Poor to Crime and Degeneracy.

Henry James, the American novelist, has sent the following letter to the London Daily Mail on the question of the falling off in the birth rate, which just now is exciting warm controversy here:

"The falling birth rate shows that the people are beginning to think for themselves. It is the ultimate satisfactory solution of all our social troubles and labor difficulties. Large families to the working classes are an inexpressible burden, and the overstocked labor market leads to poverty, degeneracy and crime.

"With the foreign invasion stopped and large families abolished, England will have a ten times happier population and greater individual health, and life will be worth the living. The falling birth rate is the best news of our time."

The Innocent Savage.

It is said that some of the savage tribes at St. Louis are color blind, and cannot see blue. Perhaps they could feel it, says the Chicago Daily News, if they knew of what the patent canned dog they are eating in place of the original is made.

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Gent's Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
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TAUGHT BOYS TO SMOKE.

Schoolmasters in England Gave Instructions in Use of Pipe and Tobacco 100 Years Ago.

At first sight the recent agitation for legislation to prevent the sale of tobacco to boys seems to show a state of affairs previously unknown. That such is not the case, however, is shown by a story of the closing years of the seventeenth century as related by De Rochefort, the French traveler, says the New York Herald.

During his visit to Worcester, England, he records, he was asked by his guide if it was the custom in France, as in England, that when children went to school they carried in their satchel with their books their pipes and tobacco, and that, at a stated hour, the master smoked with them, "teaching them how to hold their pipes and draw in the tobacco." There is ample corroboration that this is no mere idle tale.

What may be cal d the golden age of smoking was rea ed in the reign of Queen Anne. For er a century the use of tobacco had idually but steadily increased in pop arity amongst the people of England. From the end of Queen Anne's reign until the last 36 years or so the practice of snuffing the herb usurped the place of the pipe among the cultured, though smoking never lost its hold upon the working classes.

In Cases of Suicide.

Dr. Waldo, city of London coroner, said in a lecture recently that a weapon in the hand of a man who had been murdered is always tightly grasped, so that the fingers sometimes have to be severed before it can be released. In the cases of suicide there is no grasp at all.

LOVE SLEEPLESS MAN.

Wakeful New Jerseyite Is Recipient of Many Leap Year Proposals—Prefers Single Life.

Leap year proposals are pouring in on Albert E. Herpin, of Trenton, N. J. Herpin drives a delivery wagon for a grocery house. A few weeks ago he obtained newspaper notoriety through the publication of a report that he had not slept a wink for ten years.

Herpin, who is a man of good reputation, says that he lies down every night, but not to sleep. His wife died ten years ago, and the shock left him in a nervous state from which he has never recovered. In spite of his wakefulness he is robust, and apparently in the full enjoyment of perfect health.

Evidently the women of the country take kindly to sleepless men Hundreds of proposals of marriage have been received by Herpin. The other day he received one from an alleged widow in South Dakota who wanted to give him her love and the benefit of a fortune of $100,000.

A Brooklyn woman who says she is rich is willing to marry him because she knows that he must have a kind disposition. Herpin says that he is not open to a matrimonial venture just at this time.

NO "DAY OFF" FOR A JUDGE.

Barristers in Great Britain Can Apply for Injunctions at Any Time and Place.

Illustrating the proposition that a judge never puts aside his judgeship, the Westminster Gazette has the following:

"Yesterday Mr. Justice Bucknill was surprised on the links by a barrister who presented an urgent request for a certain injunction. His lordship suspended his game, and after due consideration of the facts made the order, which was at once telegraphed to Cardiff, and no doubt took effect the same afternoon.

"On another occasion a barrister on a similar quest is rumored to have found his quarry bathing at Brighton. With a commendable devotion to his client's interests, he hired the next bathing machine and rapidly joined the judge in the water. The judge's surprise at being suddenly accosted in the well-known formula, 'I have an application to make, my lord, in a very urgent matter,' may be imagined. The law sometimes atones for its proverbial delay by these lightning injunctions."

FORT SCHLOSSER.

Old Stone Chimney Stands as a Reminder That English Once Held City of Detroit.

As we enter the suburbs of Niagara Falls, writes Eben P. Dorr, in Four-Track News, on the left, now nestling amongst huge brick factories, is the picturesque stone chimney known as "Fort Schlosser." This old stack, which has been spared in the march of improvements, has weathered many seasons since its capacious flue drew the sparks from Joncaire's hearth in the days of the French occupation. Standing at the head of the old portage around the falls, the Joncaire house was a landmark of importance in the early settlement of the frontier. Several buildings have been located here. The chimney, of substantial limestone masonry, remains a mute witness of the onward sweep of civilization, and the vast changes of two centuries in the environment of the cataract. The English, in 1760, erected a stockade here, and named it "Fort Schlosser," in honor of the officer in command.

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DREAM OF THE MINER.

Always Expecting to Stumble on a Colossal Fortune—But His Best Finds Are Small.

The first men in the mines were a sort of madmen, writes Joaquin Miller, in the Sunset Magazine. Like Cortes and his men, they expected every day, every hour, to come upon untold wealth. Men really expected to find houses of gold, or at least nuggets as big as barns. I remember that I always, day after day, year after year, expected, some time and in some strange and sudden way, to stumble on a colossal fortune. Yet if I should receive 25 cents a day for what work I did in the mines there would to-day be quite a balance to my credit, and a hundred thousand miners could say as much.

No, the mines never paid the men who worked them greatly, whether in this rich camp or elsewhere. But the gold that was dug out contributed to the wealth of the world and carried it on and up, so that no one should now complain. The great big lumps of gold, however, were never found. You can search the gold history of all Australia through and through, as well as California, and be surprised to learn that there was never yet a single lump or nugget of gold found too heavy to be handled by even a woman. Many nuggets were found, it is true, that were very promising in weight and size, but that was all. Yet they were like alluring beacon lights, and every new nugget, or new and rich deposit of dust, only excited men the more. So, like the gold-hunting Spaniards, they pierced every mountain pass, every canyon and burrowed in the bed of every accessible river on the western slope before they had been here a year. It is a notable fact that all the placer mines in California were found during the first three months.

VALUE OF A GOOD YAWN.

Medical Men Declare It Relaxes Tense Nerves and Contracted Muscles—Rests the Whole Body.

Yawning is not at all times an indication of a feeling of laziness. More frequently it is an evidence that certain muscles have been overstrained and require rest. Medical men aver that a yawn is nature's demand for rest. Some people think they only yawn because they are sleepy. But this is not so. You yawn because you are tired. You may be sleepy, also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired, and you yawn because you are tired.

Whenever you feel like yawning, just yawn. Don't try to suppress it, because you think it is impolite to yawn. Put your hand over your mouth, if you want to, but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch and yawn. This is nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

Don't be afraid to open your mouth wide and yawn and stretch whenever you feel like it. Indeed, if you are very tired, but do not feel like yawning, there is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight-backed chair, and, lifting the feet from the floor, push them out in front of you as far as possible, stretch the arms, put the head back, open the mouth wide, and make yourself yawn. Those tense nerves will relax, the contracted muscles will stretch, and the whole body will be rested. Do this two or three times when you are tired, and see what it will do for you.

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ANNAPOLIS, week days, 8.00, 9.30 a.m. 12.00 noon, 4.00, 6.00 p.m. Sundays, 8.35 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
FREDERICK, *8.35, §9.15, §10.05, †11.00, a.m., §4.05 †4.05 †6.30 p.m.
HAGERSTOWN, †10.05 a. m. and †5.05 p.m.
BOYD and way points, *8.35, §9.15 a. m., §1.15 †5.00, †5.30, §10.15, †11.30, p. m.
GAITHERSBURG and way points, *8.35, §9.15 a. m., †12.30, §1.15, †5.30, †5.00, §5.30, †6.30, §7.35 §10.15, †11.30 p. m.
WASHINGTON JUNCTION and way points, *8.35, §9.15, a. m., §1.15, †5.00., †5.30, p. m.
o - Daily. †Except Sunday §Sunday only. xExpress trains.
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BIG TRACT FOR ZIONISTS.

British Foreign Office Makes Concession of Five Thousand Acres to Them.

The British foreign office has come to a definite agreement with the Zionists as to the situation and extent of the colony it is ready to give them in East Africa. This is to consist of 5,000 square miles of land northeast of Victoria Nyanza. It includes the Nandi plateau and is very fertile, well watered and well forested. While as the native population in this part of the country is not large, a positive source of trouble will be avoided.

An important point in the concession is that the land is only five miles distant from the Uganda railway and a thirty hours' railway journey from the coast. If necessary it is possible the foreign office may hereafter extend the concession still further, so as to give the Zionist colony a port on the Victoria Nyanza.

There will be no Zionist congress, but in its stead the Greater Action committee has just met at Vienna and indorsed the sending of a committee to inquire into the suitability of the site for Hebrew colonization. This committee will start in June.

Sacrifices Fortune to Wed.

Jack Rawlinson, a rich young New Yorker who went to Wyoming to enjoy cowboy life and has been working on a large stock ranch for some time, has created a sensation at Hartville, by marrying Miss Jessie Everett, a Detroit girl, who went there for the benefit of her mother's health. She is but 17 years old, and will lose her right to her grandmother's fortune of $100,000 by marrying Rawlinson, who is only 18, against her mother's wishes. He, however, has a fortune in his own right.

By Miss May Clematis.

Some girls are too fresh.

Do not go alone on excursions.

Every girl should protect herself.

Do not express too much anxiety.

Do not expect to please everybody.

Courtship is of short duration now.

Never introduce yourself to a male.

Do not imagine that you are pretty.

It is in bad taste to admire yourself.

Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl w' emand respect.

S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will not satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days only and hardly that.

O. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you,

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickled minded girl,

Norah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E, You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of fidelity.

Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers tongue quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well, everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your place cannot be filled by another. Girls are often of this opiuion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life that acts become ba ıglesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thoughts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alianated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.

I. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be to proud to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced, Do not suspicion a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as you find it. It is what you make it any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.

Izzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship. Divorces are numerous. Do not marry for the name if your condition is to be improved and your companion the proper person, marry.

L. E. You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is the best to do. It is better for you to go to some quiet country place and rest up.

ADVERTISES MATRIMONY.

Missourian Advances Reasons Why Young People Should Marry —His Motives.

Thomas M. Skaggs, of Sturgeon, Mo., is believed to be the first man to buy space in a newspaper to advertise the advantages of matrimony. He carries a regular advertisement in the Leader, the only paper in Sturgeon, in which each week he advances some new reason why the young people should marry. As a result of his vigilant advertising campaign the number of marriages in Sturgeon and vicinity has greatly increased.

Mr. Skaggs is not inspired by wholly unselfish motives. He is a notary public and performs marriage ceremonies, for which he receives a fee. It is necessary to make application for a license before a notary public, and he receives a fee for that service also.

As Sturgeon is not the county seat, prospective brides and bridegrooms must obtain their licenses in Columbia. To simplify matters and make the road to matrimony easy, Mr. Skaggs has made arrangements with the marriage license clerk in Columbia to send licenses by mail on his application. This saves the young persons a trip to Columbia, and when they are in a hurry to marry they can obtain a license by telephone. One of Mr. Skaggs' characteristic advertisements reads as follows:

"Take my advice, young man. Get married and let me send for the license for you. I can keep a secret."

Although preachers did a thriving business in marriages before Mr. Skaggs began his campaign, they have been left far behind by his progressive methods. He performs nine-tenths of the marriage ceremonies in Sturgeon, and many come from a distance to be married by him.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL.

Output for 1903 Shows That Heavier Bessemer Rails Are in Demand.

A recent issue of the Bulletin, the official organ of the American Iron and Steel association, makes the following announcement concerning the production of Bessemer steel ingots and rails during the year 1903:

"The total production of Bessemer steel ingots and castings in 1903 will be 8,577,228 gross tons, against 9,138,363 tons in 1902, a decrease of 561,135 tons, or over six per cent. The production of 1902 was much the largest in our history.

"The production of all kinds of Bessemer steel rails was 2,813,583 gross tons, against a similar production in 1902 of 2,876,293 tons. The production in 1903 was 62,710 tons less than in 1902, when the maximum production was reached.

"There was a large increase in 1903 in the production of Bessemer steel rails weighing 85 pounds and over, as compared with 1902, and a considerable decrease in rails weighing 45 pounds and over and less than 85 pounds. The production in 1903 of rails weighing less than 45 pounds also shows a decrease.

"The total production of rails in 1903 will include rails made from open hearth steel, rails rolled from purchased Bessemer blooms, rails rerolled by nonproducers of Bessemer steel ingots, and iron rails. The total from all these sources in 1902 amounted to 71,640 tons."

NAIL CAUSES DEATH.

Lodges in Negro's Appendix and Goes Through the Intestine with Fatal Results.

Seeds have caused appendicitis, and colds have caused it, but it is seldom that the pathological origin can be traced to an inch and a half wire nail, as in the case of William Bibb.

Bibb was a Pullman porter, 53 years old. He died in the University hospital at Philadelphia after an interesting medical record. Cirrhosis of the liver was supposed to be the cause of death, but the negro had heart trouble also, and he had been operated upon more than a year ago for an abscess of the abdomen, which could not be located at that time.

Dr. James Tyson had the body opened, and as soon as the appendix was exposed the nail was discovered skewered clean through the intestine. It is supposed that Bibb swallowed the nail more than a year ago, although he did not report it to the doctosr. The appendix and the nail have been put in the laboratory of the Medical hall as a curio.

HOLDS DIVORCE RECORD.

Indiana Woman Separated from Seven Men in the Course of Nine Years.

Miss Lizzie McCarty, of Marion, Ind., enjoys the distinction of having been married seven times in nine years. The first husband was Jesse Hammer, whom she married when she was 20 years old, and was divorced from him three months later. Two months later she married him again, and in less than four months got a divorce from him. Her third husband, Lemuel Moore, was sent to the Michigan City prison and she obtained a divorce from him. She moved to Tipton and there married Levi Jack, from whom, in less than a year, she got a divorce. The trouble killed this husband, it is said. Then she married Eli Coats at Tipton and lived with him two years, when she got a divorce on account of cruel treatment. She went to Marion and married Ed. Hunt, from whom she obtained a divorce after six months. She resumed her maiden name.

May Be.

New York has a Joan of Arc, who looks like a southern girl. Perhaps, says the Chicago Daily News, she is the maid of New Orleans.

IS CHAMPION SPELLER

MISSOURI TEACHER CLAIMS NO ONE CAN BEAT HIM.

Is Open for Contest with Anyone That Knows the English Language— Has Already Vanquished Several Claimants.

For 32 years Prof. David Jones, a district schoolteacher, living near Lancaster, Mo., has been going around with a spelling chip on his shoulder, begging anything that talks English and walks on two legs to come along and knock it off. In that period five or six spellers have invaded Lancaster with blood in their eyes and dictionaries under their arms. They left town with the explanation that they were out of practice, or growling at the pronouncer. In consequence of which Prof. Jones closes his letters with the inscription: "The greatest English speller the world has ever produced."

In 1875 Prof. Jones had a spelling bout with a learned doctor of the University of Kansas. At the end of four hours the Missouri spelling Goliath won. He had missed only 14 words to the Jayhawker's 17. The match was close enough to be decidedly interesting, and Prof. Jones' championship belt was in greater danger than on any other occasion during the third of a century he has claimed it as his own.

In 1884, Mr. Triplett, the champion speller of Benton county, Mo., came to Lancaster to have a go at Prof. Jones, but he was easy. He carried home an unabridged dictionary with the words he missed encircled with blue pencil marks, a delicate suggestion from his rival.

At a church entertainment last winter, Prof. Jones spelled correctly 15,000 words.

For several years Prof. Jones has been trying to get the best spellers the state to organize like newspaper men, bankers and other craftsmen, but the spellers seem to be backward about taking hold of the enterprise. Prof. Jones argues that printers, stenographers and all those having to do with words owe it to their employers to perfect themselves in spelling, and, as the art is rarely acquired in school, he thinks an association for the object of acquiring proficiency in orthography by the workers with pen and paper should be encouraged.

"I am acquainted with a very pleasant young lady who aspires to be a stenographer," said Prof. Jones recently. "I asked her the important question in her line of work. 'Oh, my spelling never bothers me,' she said, lightly. In truth, it didn't—it was her employer who suffered."

The philosophy of spelling, Prof. Jones sums up as follows: "Spelling is not mastered in '12 easy lessons,' and he who would walk with the elect must sacrifice hours to study, as in any other thing worth knowing. Good spelling is an evidence of culture. Did you ever hear a person who can properly spell and define words that range out of the ordinary, use slang or incorrect expressions? To spell well also implies the ability to talk well. Some accuse me of egotism about my spelling. Perhaps they are right, but most people are proud of something or other, and I'm thankful for my gift just as other men are of their powers of oratory or ability to break down the other side's center in football."

CAN READ BIBLE IN SCHOOL.

Kansas Supreme Court Renders Its Opinion to This Effect—Decision of Lower Court Affirmed.

The Kansas supreme court has rendered an opinion which in effect declares that the Bible may be read in the public schools of that state. It is customary to read the Bible or repeat the Lord's prayer as an opening exercise in nearly every Kansas school.

The case is one brought by J. B. Billard, of Topeka, to compel the city board of education to permit his son Phillip to reenter the public schools from which he had been suspended because, on the advice of his father's attorneys, he refused to attend school in the morning exercises when the Bible and selections from the Psalms were read to the pupils. The district court refused to order the board of education to readmit the pupil, and this decision has been affirmed. The supreme court says:

"A public school teacher who, for the purpose of quieting the pupils and preparing them for their regular studies, repeats the Lord's prayer and the twenty-third psalm as a morning exercise, without comment or remark, in which none of the pupils is required to participate, is not conducting a form of religious worship or teaching sectarian or religious doctrines."

Elected by Toss of Coin.

Chumleigh, a little Devonshire village in England, has elected a rural district councilor in a novel way. There were two candidates, and at a meeting it was suggested that they should toss a coin instead of going to a poll. This was agreed to, and with the aid of a shilling the election was settled.

Galatea Comes to Life.

Our cable dispatches recently stated that "good form" now requires animated gestures and speaking smiles from the London ladies who have so long cultivated the stony stare. It will be a queer performance, says the New York World, until they get used to it.

A Human Freak.

A woman who asks the police to find her husband says that a part of his right ear is missing. If the rest of the ear isn't missing, asks the Chicago Daily News, how does it happen that the man is? Has he detachable ears?

YOUTH AND AGE IN UNION.

Buffalo Woman Aged Seventy, and Worth $500,000, Weds Syrian of Twenty-Eight.

In the marriage of Gabriel Abu Kalil, 28 years of age, a Syrian who came to this country ten years ago, and Miss Margaretta Johnson, of Buffalo, who in the 70 years of her spinsterhood has accumulated a fortune of more than $500,000 there is a most remarkable union of youth with age.

After a courtship of several years the marriage was recently solemnized at New York in the Church of St. Chrysostom by Rev. Thomas Henry Sill, rector of the church.

It was while the young Syrian was selling oriental jewelry in Buffalo that Miss Johnson met him. She soon became interested in his personality far more than in his wares. That was between five and six years ago. Although before she met Kalil nothing had been farther from Miss Johnson's thoughts than matrimony she found that she had become so attached to the young man that her life was incomplete without him.

It appears to have been about two years ago that the subject of marriage first began to be discussed between them. Such of her friends as she took into her confidence warned Miss Johnson against taking the step and pointed to the difference in their ages and to the fact that while she was wealthy the Syrian was comparatively poor. But protests of all sorts were useless in turning her from her purpose.

Until a few days ago the marriage was kept secret. When Mrs. Kalil was asked why she had never married before she said she had not had time to think about it.

GIRLS DISPLAY READY WIT.

Adopt Unique Method of Winning Contest with Gang of Men at Cincinnati.

By the quick wit and courage of two pretty girls a Cincinnati telephone company was prevented from erecting a pole in the alley in the rear of their residence. Mrs. H. L. Reed owns the place and after the workmen had dug a deep hole in the "shot gravel," it seemed to undermine the foundation of her house, and she complained to the city electrician and building inspector. These officials hurried to the place, but declared the foundation would not be affected after the pole was in the ground. They left and the workmen commenced digging. As soon as the hole was completed one of the men jumped in, as he feared the woman or her daughters might throw some obstacle into it. To his surprise, the two handsome girls sprang into the hole after him and refused to get out. The man climbed out and left the girls holding the fort. Only the heads of the young ladies were above ground. The other men had the pole ready to put into the hole, but could not do so without injuring the girls The scene attracted a large crowd and excitement ran high. At this juncture the city electrician came back, and, sizing up the situation, advised the foreman of the laborers to give it up and erect the pole elsewhere. The plucky girls refused to get out of the hole until assured that it would be filled up with dirt at once, which was done, amid the cheers of the amused spectators.

ANCIENTS' IDEA OF LOVE.

Scholars of Antiquity Called Cupid's Art a Mental Disorder—Could Be Diagnosed by Pulse Action.

An article on love recently published by the London Lancet has created much discussion on all sides. The paper declares that the idea of love being a disease "has the sanction of venerable antiquity."

"Apart from the Greek and Roman classics," says the Lancet, "it is a commonplace of the seventeenth century writers on medicine, such as the learned German Gregorius Horstius, who in a long academic dissertation on the nature of love showed it to be a mental disorder, while one of his opponents spoke of it as a result of poisoning by philters.

"Christopher Bilitzer averred that the best physicians could diagnose the disease from the action of the pulse, and reminded his audience—for the erudite disputants were being listened to by the nobility and gentry of Giessen—that Galen himself, after observing the pulse of the wife of Menippus, discovered her to be in love with one Pylades, and by his professional discretion was able to restore her to a better state of mind."

SELLS HEART FOR $5,000.

Johns Hopkins University Buys Musical Cardiac Organ of Edward Lewis.

Edward Lewis, a Pole, who has been giving exhibitions of his "musical heart" at medical colleges, has sold his heart to the Johns Hopkins university for $5,000. He said the university had paid him $500 down and would pay the remaining $4,500 to his widow or heirs.

Lewis' home is in Chicago, but he has been exhibiting his remarkable heart at the Marion Sims Medical college, at St. Louis. His heart thumps with a musical sound that can be heard distinctly when the ear is held near his breast.

The peculiarity is due, he says, to a saber wound at the hands of a Russian guard while he was held in a Siberian prison.

More Appropriate.

Russians propose to change the name of Port Arthur to Port Nicholas. It seems, remarks the Washington Post, that Port McGinty would be more appropriate.

-Hair Restorer

All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

1304 4th Street Northwest.

Agency at THE BEE Office.

J. H. Dabney,

Funeral Director

Hiring, Livery and Sale Stable carriages hired for funerals ties, balls, receptions, etc.

Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfaction guaranteed. Busines at 1132 3rd Street, N. W. Main Office Branch at 222 Alfred Street, Alexandria, Va.

Telephone for Office Main 1727 Telephone call for Stable Main 1482 5.

Our Stables, In Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing First-class work.

1132 3rd St. N. W.

J. H. DABNEY, Proprietor.

IN THE EAST.

Corean commerce amounts to about $15,000,000 per annum, the imports being double the exports.

A Japanese poem is generally limited to five lines, containing five, seven, five, seven, and seven syllables.

Japan was the last nation to enter the circle of world powers, but her emperor's pedigree makes the pedigrees of other sovereigns look shabby. He is the one hundred and twenty-second in unbroken, direct descent, the founder of his house being contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 606 B. C.

Manchuria will be a successful competitor for the flour trade of the orient. The land is very fertile; there is cheap coal for the millers; the subsidized ships will make low rates and farmers are satisfied with 20 to 30 Mexican cents a day. The necessities of the rural people are few. The men, women and children labor in the fields and maintain a cheap, lowly life, living in mud houses and sleeping on mud beds. The entire household furniture and outfit is no greater than could be carried in a single wheelbarrow.

PATENT LAW.

A patent for a device, which states that a part is preferably made of a stated material, is not rendered invalid by the fact that when such part is made of a certain other material the device is inoperative.

Equity is without jurisdiction of a suit for infringement, where prior to its commencement defendant had ceased to infringe and was at that time neither threatening nor intending to continue infringement.

The fact that an invention constitutes an important and desirable improvement in an art, is the development of which many inventors have participated without making such improvement, affords persuasive evidence of patentability.

MIGRATE LIKE THE BIRDS.

Educational Institution in the North Allows Its Students to Study in the Sunny South.

Competition is so keen and educational opportunities so numerous that all sorts of inducements are held out by the various institutions to win students to their respective ranks, but it has remained for one of the foremost universities of the north to formula a plan whereby students may work under continually sunny conditions, says the New York Herald.

Under this system students may receive credit for work accomplished in a small institution in the far south, the same as if done in the large northern university. So that a student matriculating in the fall quarter in the north may spend the winter quarter in the sunny south and then return for the spring quarter to the north, migrating with the birds, as it were.

The same method holds with some of the instructors. Even the catalogue of the southern university advises students to furnish themselves with fishing tackle and guns, as outdoor sports are most heartily encouraged. Is not this making education come easy?

NUGGETS FROM GEORGIA.

Heaven is not so high but a little child can tiptoe and reach it.

Any fool in the country can look wise, but he won't set the river on fire with his wisdom.

Misery likes company, but you needn't feel sociable when you see her coming. —Atlanta Constitution.

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HOLME'S Hote

333 Va. Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

—European And American—

Bar Stocked with fine Wines, Imported Brandies and pure old Rye Whiskey

Best Line Cigars 5 & 10c

Good Rooms and Lodging 50, 75 & $1.00 Comfortably heated by steam.

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BY MRS. R. A. WHITE.

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Meals at All Hours

Come one; come all.

Marlin

.32 Cal. High Pressure Smokeless

IN MODEL 1893

We are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This size uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful centerfire made for an American arm, with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America.

Another great advantage is that the barrel is bored as a rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 10 inches. This makes a throat of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN. 120-page cat log of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., cover in 9 colors, mailed for three stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.

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IF you want a beautiful Brooche, a Hand Painted Miniature Picture FREE Snd at once YOUR PHOTOGRAPH on Tin-Type and Receive a Hand Painted Brooche. These brooches are put in rolled gold frames. Every one guaranteed. end one dollar for 6 months subscription for The Bee or two dollars for one year. If you send in your subscription for six months with your picture you will receive one Brooch of yourself or any one whose picture you may send, One Years subscription will entitle you to Two Brooches. Call and see samples or send your Subsription with Photograph or tin-type to

The Bee Printing Co.

His Remedy.

Johnny—Ma, aren't they using kerosene oil to get rid of the mosquitoes?

Mamma—Yes; I believe so.

Johnny—I wonder why they don't give them castor oil?—Puck.

Off on a Bender.

Officer—I suppose you gents are on pleasure bent.

The Gents—Not exactly; but we have a—hic—leaning that way.—Harvard Lampoon.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Aldridge Lewis will be promoted.

The Clyde Hotel is doing a good business. If you want a first-class meal go there.

Howard University is to be reorganized.

Emancipation street parades have been abolished.

R. E. Hammond conducts the largest grocery store in the city among the colored people. He is a thorough business man.

Detective Henry Lacy, who went to Pittsburg, Pa., a few days ago, has returned.

Attorney John W. Patterson has opened new offices at 711 G street, northwest.

Mr. Douglass B. Syphax is an active business man.

Robert T. Douglass is one of the most enterprising men in the city. He is a man of ability and in fact the leading dyer in the city.

The Sec To No musical club will give a musical in the Third Baptist Church.

If you want to borrow money read the loan advertisement in THE BEE.

Mrs. Maggie Gary Bruce, wife of Mr. Sunday Bruce, was buried from the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church last Sunday.

The Blaine Invincible Club will celebrate the election of Cook and Reyburn.

Gen. Geo. H. Harris will return to the United States next month.

Col. Stewart M. Lewis will go to Chicago next month.

The W. Calvin Chase special to Chicago is in preparation. Those who want to take a trip on this special are requested to send in their names at once.

Dr. Sumner Wormley is one of the most successful dentists in the city.

E. Murray's ice cream is the best in the city.

A restraining order was issued against Rev. Drew's faction last week.

Judge Gould, in Equity Court No. 1 dismissed the petition asking for a restraining order against Rev. Morris, of Mt. Horeb Baptist Church. Messrs. W. Calvin Chase and Perie W. Frisby represented the church.

Attorney L. M. King has gone into the real estate business in connection with his civil practice.

Prof. Clarence Cameron White, the accomplished violinist, gave a recital last evening in the Conservatory of Music Hall, in the presence of a large audience. The selections were classic.

Mr. Will Terrell, of the Colored American, has been appointed by Major Sylvester to a janitor's position in the 8th precinct station.

The local suffrage league will hold a meeting next week to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention. Editor Wm. Monroe Trotter is a candidate for President.

In Equity Court No. 1, before Justice Gould on last Friday, a rule to show cause why Geo. Gaskins and others are not allowed to take part in the services of the church was considered. The answer was filed by Attorneys Chase and Frisby to the effect that no objections would be made to the complainants taking part in the church services, if they would behave themselves. Justice Gould stated that the complainants' counsel had shown nothing that said complainants were not permitted to take part in the church services.

They said in their petition that certain members of the church had defied the order of the court.

Judge Gould said that he had made no order. At the conclusion of the argument made by Messrs. Chase and Frisby, the court dismissed the rule, but directed both sides to submit briefs, as to the length of time deacons are permitted to remain in office, which seems to be the bone of contention, remarked the court.

John Shorter and Samuel Coleman were raided last Sunday morning, charged with keeping a speakeasy. Jury trial was demanded in the case of Shorter. They are represented by Attorney W. Calvin Chase.

Mrs. Hayes, proprietor of the McKinley House, was arrested Saturday evening, charged with keeping a disorderly house. A jury trial was demanded in the Police Court Monday morning. She is represented by Attorney W. Calvin Chase.

Our Poor Heiresses!

In face of the fact that the English courts have decided that a husband can pawn his wife's jewels, the Baltimore American remarks that American heiresses should be careful to store their diamonds and pearls in American safe deposit company vaults before they risk joining the ranks of the British peerage, where these avuncular transactions are not considered incompatible with the purest aristocracy.

War and the Fatal Seven.

It is worth noting, says the North China Herald, that in the seventh year of Meiji (1874) there broke out the Formosan war; in the seventeenth the conflict in Korea, in the twenty-seventh the China-Japan war, and the present year, the thirty-seventh of Meiji, is again disastrous to peace.

VERY LOW RATES

TO

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

VIA

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis will be placed on sale by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on April 25, as follows;

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $33.60 from Washington.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.00 from Washington.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $23 00 from Washington.

TEN DAY SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION tickets will be sold on May 17, and on other dates to be announced later, good going in day coaches only, on special coach trains or in coaches on designated trains, limited for return passage leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale, at rate of $17.00 from Washington.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed to St. Louis on all one-way and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis. Magnificent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

LEGAL NOTICE

L. Melendez King, Attorney

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding a Probate Court.

No. 12,103, Administration,

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters of testametary on the estate of Collin B. Cruser late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of May, A. D. 1905; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of May 1904.

Charles I. West,
924 M St. N. W.

Attest: Wm. C. Taylor,
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

Hotel Clyde,

475 MISSORI AE, N W

First Class accomodations

—FOR—

Ladies and Gentlemen Hot and Cold Baths

MRS. ALICE E. HALL,

NO DUTY ON PULP WOOD.

Appraisers Make Important Decision as to Paper Stock—Ruling Result of Protest.

Another pulp decision of interest to paper manufacturers has been handed down by the board of United States general appraisers, which declares that rossed pulp wood is free of duty as paper stock. This case has involved more labor than any other that has come before the board for a long time, on account of the bitter fight made by the paper manufacturing companies which have rossing plants in the United States to keep out the Canadian rossed wood.

Rossed pulp wood is spruce or poplar, cut into logs about two feet long, and with the bark and roughness removed by a mechanical process called rossing. This is done in Canada for economy in transportation, and the logs in this condition are ready to go direct into the grinders.

Acting under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, the customs officials have been until the present time classifying the wood as "blocks or sticks, rough hewn," at 30 per cent. The new ruling was secured upon a protest from a Vermont manufacturer.

BOARD FAST-MOVING TRAIN

German Inventor Transfers Passengers Without Stopping Expresses —Eight Minutes Required.

Engineer Mare, of Berlin, who has been seeking to find a way to enable passengers to enter and leave express trains traveling at full speed, thus avoiding the delays of stopping, has constructed an electric carriage, which stands on a siding when the express goes by at full speed on the main line. When the express passes, Mare's carriage starts in pursuit, and, as it runs at a higher speed, it soon catches the express. Grappling irons are then thrown out and passengers are exchanged. Experiments have shown that a train can be caught, 20 passengers discharged and the electric car be back at the station again discharging passengers within sight minutes.

MARRIAGE IN JAPAN.

ANCIENT CEREMONIALS STILL IN VOGUE EVERYWHERE.

Grooms of Twenty Usually Wed Maids of Sixteen—Engagements Are of Short Duration and Quite Informal.

Tokio (Japan) Special.

A Japanese marriage is essentially a business transaction, and its celebration is remarkable for a total absence of sentiment of any kind. There is nothing characteristic of a religious ceremony about it. It is regarded by all concerned merely as a civil contract; and the presence of a priest is deemed quite unnecessary even by the most devout worshipers of Buddha.

All preparations for a marriage are undertaken by the friends of both parties, and the couple themselves are about the last persons whose advice is sought.

The engagement which precedes the marriage is of short duration. Such a thing as an engagement ring is quite unknown. In its place the young man gives his betrothed a rich sash of colored silk. The giving of presents is quite a curious feature of the engagement. These are given so lavishly that when the time comes to set up housekeeping the young couple find their resources almost exhausted. A bride receives no dowry, but she is provided instead with a trousseau and the necessary household furniture. Embroidered silks take the place of jewelery, which latter is not worn by the women of Japan.

On the momentous day the bride almost conceals her face under a thick coating of paint, and, in company with the bridegroom and all relations, goes to have the marriage legally registered in the office of the kocho, or mayor of the town. The real celebration commences in the evening, when the wedding feast takes place. This feast is more like a dinner-party than anything else, its chief features being the changing of garments and the drinking of enormous quantities of a rice-wine known as sake.

When dusk is falling the bride is taken to the house of her father-in-law in a palanquin, escorted by a little procession

WHEN DUSK IS FALLING.
(Taking Japanese Bride to House of Her Father-in-Law.)

carrying Chinese lanterns. The bride's relatives take their seats in one end of the principal apartment, while the bridegroom's friends sit opposite. The bride, dressed entirely in white, is led into the room by two richly-attired young girls. The bridegroom, who has already taken a seat in the middle of the room, makes no sign of recognition, but keeps his eyes fixed on the ground, while the bride seats herself opposite him. A table is then drawn forward, on which is placed a double-spouted kettle filled with hot sake.

Another table, loaded with eatables, is placed before each person, and the feast begins. The two girls who escorted the bride into the room hand cups of sake to the guests, who are expected to drain them to the dregs for luck.

After this ceremony the bride and bridegroom retire for a short time to change their costumes. When they return the two bridesmaids fill three cups with sake, and hand them to the bride and her parents-in-law. Three cups are imbibed by the father-in-law, who then gives the vessel to the bride. She in her turn drinks three cups, and receives a present from his hands. Another course, usually rice or fish, is now brought forward, and the bride goes through the same ceremony of drinking with the bridegroom's mother, afterwards receiving another present. A thin soup is then served, and three more cups of wine are drunk all round.

Then comes the great event of the evening. This is the almost sacred sake drinking by the married couple, which appears to constitute a kind of marriage service. The bridesmaids bring forward the double-spouted kettle and present it to the lips of the married pair. These drink alternately from it until its contents have been exhausted, the act being emblematical of the way in which they intend to share one another's joys and sorrows.

When the happy couple have partaken of the sake kettle the ceremony is at an end. So well versed are the bride, bridegroom and relations in their roles that the whole affair passes off quite silently. There is no confusion. Each person knows what is expected of him, and does it in a mechanical way that gives the proceedings an air of monotony. After the marriage the bride continues to live in her father-in-law's house; for it is an almost invariable rule that a wedded couple shall dwell during their first months of married life at the house of the bridegroom's father.

Australia's Public Debt.

Australia's public debt averages $278 for every man, woman and child in the country; that of the United States is only $11 for each person.

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The Probable Object.

Zebras trained to work in harness are among the latest novelties in London. In the cultivation of the zebra, the Chicago Tribune remarks, it may be that our English cousins see a hope of being able to carry on their future wars without the aid of the Missouri mule.

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Nowhere else in Washington will you find such a magnificent stock of Go carts and Baby Carriages. All the newest and handsomest patterns are here, and at prices that are dollars lower than the lowest prices elsewhere. In addition to reduced prices on these vehicles, we are making a complete complete clearance of Parlor, Bedroom, and Dining-room furniture at lower prices than have ever been named before for guaranteed qualities. The best grades of Chinese and Japanese Mattings are ready for your selection—fitted to the floor and tacked down free. Easy weekly or monthly payments to suit you.

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SENATORS FROM KANSAS

Hoodoo Which Seems to Attach to Line of "Fated Succession"—Bad Luck Follows Them.

John T. Ingalls' "fated succession" is vividly recalled to mind by the present trouble in which Senator Burton finds himself. The brilliant Atchison statesman so designated the line of Kansas United States senators that started out with Gen. James H. Lane.

Those in the "fated succession," says the Topeka Capital, were James H. Lane, Edward G. Ross, Robert Crozier, Alexander Caldwell, James M. Harvey, Preston B. Plumb, Bishop K. Perkins, John Martin, Lucien Baker and the present Senator J. Ralph Burton. Lane committed suicide. Ross committed political suicide by voting against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and was driven out of his party. Crozier, who served about a year by appointment, died without leaving a single mark by which his brief senatorial career can be remembered. Caldwell resigned after two years' service to escape investigation.

Harvey, although he had been governor of his state and had made a fairly good reputation as such, made a very insignificant senator, and was, after three years' service, defeated for reelection and dropped out of political life. Plumb died in office at Washington. Perkins served a brief term by appointment and is scarcely remembered as a senator. Martin served two years, and left the senate poorer in purse and with less prestige than he possessed when he went in. Baker was almost a total failure, and his crushing defeat for reelection at the hands of Burton is still warm in the memory of the people of Kansas.

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cured in 3 to 20 days without the use of poisonous drugs.

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cures quick and radical in 20 to 60 days by my own famous method.

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cured without cutting from 3 to 10 days.

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Donkeys in Persian Army.

The Persian army strikes a stranger with wonder, and he is apt to imagine that he is gazing upon the gathering of opera bouffe characters. To every three characters a donkey is assigned, for there is neither baggage train nor commissariat. On this donkey is placed the worldly wealth of its three masters and their musket. Occasionally the veiled wife of a soldier bestrides the beast.

Speaking in the Open Air.

Experiments have shown that a person speaking in the open air can be heard about equally as well at a distance of 100 feet in front, 75 feet at either side and 30 feet behind.